HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XV NO. 45— BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 22 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
26 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	NALDERA x		15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		15,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN x		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,586
28 ,,	DELTA	MALOJA x	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar.	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
12th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
25th Feb.	ALIPORE	Straits & Japan.
27th ,,	PERIM	Straits & Japan.
3rd March	DEVANA	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN	At Colombo for Australia.
4th ,,	TATSUTA MARU	For Japan.
15th ,,	DELTA	China & Japan
	COMORIN	At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA	for Colombo & Australia.
12th April	KYANZA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	parture
Rangoon Maru	5059	13 Feb.	23 Feb.
xTottori Maru	5973	17 ,,	23 ,,
Tomi Maru	5444	17 ,,	28 ,,
Heimei Maru	4364	16 ,,	24 ,,
Ryujin Maru	6243	21 ,,	3 Ma.
*Awa Maru	6028	1 Mar.	12 ,,
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 ,,	22 ,,

* Passenger Steamers.
† For Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Koryu Maru	9th Feb. 1927	18th Feb. 1927
Manshu Maru	17th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,
Celebes Maru	20th ,, ,,	3rd March ,,
Borneo Maru	25th ,, ,,	7th ,, ,,
Indo Maru	5th March ,,	15th ,, ,,
Shiraha Maru	14th ,, ,,	21st ,, ,,
Heiman Maru	14 ,, ,,	25th ,, ,,
Shinnoh Maru	25th ,, ,,	5th April ,,

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
23rd Feb	BARALA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th ,,	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
28th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
2nd Mar.	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers by the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition, Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. F. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS ..... Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to :—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,690.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Mercantile Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A CANVASSER for a public Association on Commission. Apply Box No. 1913. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R44

WANTED—A TAILORS' CUTTER, must be well experienced. Apply with testimonials at MARWARI STORES, LT., 160, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A. 28184

WANTED—An experienced Urdu-Gujarati knowing UNDER-GRADUATE or first class MATRICULATE to work as a teacher in the Islamia Madrisa. Sportsman, specially cricketer preferred. Pay Rs. 35 to 45, according to qualifications. Apply before 15th March to—THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, MANGROL, Kathiawar.
28186

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT EDITOR on Rs. 150 p. m. will have to join at once. Apply to:—EDITOR, "Aligarh Mail",
A 28153

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for the Bombay Presidency on liberal terms of commission, Office allowance and bonus. Only really capable men need apply to Box 13, THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
A 28097

WANTED MEMBERS.—We help unemployed. We pay Rs. 250/- after death against receipt of Rs. 13/8/-. 75 per cent deposited with Government. Apply:—SHREE LAL NOVEL MUTUAL RELIEF & GENERAL CO., LTD., Bunder Road, Karachi.
A R28116

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLAND-RETURNED requires SECRETARIAL, TUITIONS or JOURNALISTIC JOB morning or evening preference Charitable Institutions. Box No. 1914. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R45

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME WORK IS TO BE DONE in my building at 76 Abdul Rehman Street, opposite Imperial Bank, and its plan is ready in the Office of Messrs. Chinoy and Divecha, 375, Hornby Road. Contractors should see the plan, send tenders for it (one with wages and materials and other for only wages) to my undermentioned address: ESMAILJEE ABDOOL ALLY MATCHESWALLA 121, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, No. 3.
R54

PROFESSION.

CONSUMPTION and all drug-failed diseases of men and women are easily cured by chromo and water treatment before it is too late. Inquire of Nature cure Dr. D. VASUDEO ACHARYA N.D., H.D., (America) at Natural Treatment Home, Balaram Street, between Foras Road and Grant Road.
R 18

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GARDEN GIRL.—A mysterious, chivalrous and romantic Cinema story to be given free of charge to any film Company which agrees to screen it within three months; along with one dozen other stories. Write with terms to:—
VAIDYA, R.M.R., Box No. 1915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R52

OLD COTTON DRIVING ROPES—We are buyers of all classes of Old Cotton Driving Ropes. Please communicate with the quantities available. WAZIRCHAND CHIMANLAL & CO., Factory owners, Khanewal, Punjab, India.
N 28041

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

TENDERS.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY

CONSUMABLE STORES & STATIONERY

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the above for the year ending 31st March, 1928. Printed forms and conditions may be obtained on application to the STORE-KEEPER, latest date for receipt of tender 15th March 1927.

Jamnagar, 15th February, 1927.
28176

TO COAL MERCHANTS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 6,000 Tons Good Second Class Bengal Coal. Printed forms and conditions may be obtained on application to the Store-Keeper, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway. Latest date for receipt of tender 15th. March, 1927.

Jamnagar, 15th February, 1927.
28177

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COTTON WASTE, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION passed by the Members of the abovenamed Company at their Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 20th February, 1927, the Company has been taken into voluntary Liquidation and Mr. Chhotalal Ishwardas Parekh has been appointed Liquidator.

NATVERLAL CHHOTALAL,
Chairman.

Bombay, 21st February, 1927.
28185

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 20 shares numbered 218787 to 218806 under share certificates Nos. 28790 and 28791 for ten shares each of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company Ltd., standing in the name of Vishnu Ramchandra Godbole, are LOST MISPLACED or STOLEN.

Anybody having any claim to the above shares should notify at the registered Office of the Company at 149, Frere Road, Keshavji Building, Bombay No. 3, within 14 days from date hereof. If no claim is received within the specified period, a duplicate copy of the share certificates will be issued to the undersigned by the Company.

VISHNU RAMCHANDRA GODBOLE,

22-2-1927.
R55

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of FOREST RANGE OFFICER Sandur, from persons who have retired as Forest Ranger or Deputy Ranger from British Service, and who are energetic and fit for outdoor work. The salary will be according to qualifications. In case a retired Deputy Ranger is selected for the post the pay will be Rs. 40 to 45 and in case a retired Ranger is selected the pay will be Rs. 50 to 60. Canarese knowing people will be preferred.

(Sd). T. RAMCHANDRIER,
Dewan of Sandur.

15th February, 1927.
28178

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER and SECRETARY, SCHOOL BOARD of the Karachi Municipality for administering Primary schools and managing other Educational Institutions under the control of the Municipality.

Applicants must state Age, Province of domicile, University and teaching qualifications, actual experience and languages known, and send copies of testimonials and certificates and photograph which will not be returned. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year.

The monthly pay and grade of the post which is pensionable according to Government Rules, is Rs. 400/- rising to Rs. 800/- by annual increments of Rs. 40/- and a motor allowance of Rs. 120/- per month. Applications should reach the U/s not later than 8th March 1927.

Ag. Chairman,
School Board Office,
Karachi Municipality.
School Board Office,
Dated 16th Feb. 27.
28180

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO 859 OF 1926.

JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS and Anr ... Plaintiffs

V/s.

CURSONDAS LUDHA ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Sion, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Duncan Causeway in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7069 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17210 and New Survey No. 1/517 and bounded on the East by the Duncan Causeway, on the West by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, on the North by the property in charge of Executive Engineer Thana District and on the South by the land belonging to the charity Estate of Bhaidas Sakidas.

For Further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28182

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1857 of 1924.

MAHOMED HAJI AHMED and another .. Plaintiffs,

vs.

ABDOOL REHMAN HAJI YACOOB and another .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for SALE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 18th day of February, 1927, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Turner Road, Bandra District Suburban Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 40, Pot Nos. 1 and 11 and Survey No. 41, Pot Nos. 1, 3, 4 and Falni No. 1 and Entry No. 995, annual assessments whereof Rupees four and annas ten only and bounded on the East partly by the property of Dorabji Pestonji Seervai, and partly by the property of Doctor De Monte on the West by the property of Dr. Motiwalla and North by the Turner Road and on the South by the property of Vaz Francis Almeida and part of Survey No. 40 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28005

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Sale on THURSDAY, the 10th Proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate on the east side of the Chunam Kilu Road (Lamington Road) admeasuring about 466-3/4 square yards and registered by the Collector under old Nos. 417/18 new Nos. 13921, 13924, new Survey No. 27367 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1792, Street No. 1 Cadastral Survey No. 1200 of Girgaum division and bounded on the east by the property of Bora Mahomed Nuruddin, on the west by the aforesaid Chunam Kilu Road on the North by the property of Ghela Aspal and on the South by the property of Cumrudin Abdulally.

Sale on MONDAY, the 14th Proximo at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of fazandari leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house situate at Haines Road, Byculla admeasuring about 1152 square yards and registered by the Collector under old No. 175 new No. 13691 old Survey Nos. 344-349 new Survey Nos. 1|3462, 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7044, 7045(1), 7045(2), 7046|47 Street Nos. 2, 3, 3A, 4, 89 Cadastral Survey No. 1813 of Byculla division and bounded on the East by the property of the late Dwarkadas Lalubhai, on the West by Haines Road and by the property of Shivlal Motilal on the North by the property of Shivlal Motilal and on the South by Haines Road and by the property of Elappa Balaram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Company, attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

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PROF. JADUNATH SARKAR ON RAJWADE.

A "FOUL ATTACK."

The "Maharatta" publishes the following article:—

We hasten to express our sense of keen resentment for the very foul attack made by Prof. Jadunath Sarkar on the late Mr. Vishwanath K. Rajwade in the obituary notice which appears in the February issue of the "Modern Review". This is by no means a critical review of the life-work of Rajwade. This being an obituary note, courtesy demanded that on a solemn occasion like this viz., the death of an eminent co-worker in the historical field—all strife and struggle should be hushed, differences should be forgotten and one should bend one's head in reverential gratitude for all the good work the deceased might have done in the service of the cause which was near and dear to his heart. This grave occasion Prof. Sarkar has defiled by turning it into an opportunity to give vent to his bias, ill-informed and venomous criticism and chagrin. Prof. Sarkar seems to be smarting with resentment because Rajwade and those who follow his lead, did not and do not regard Prof. Sarkar's Shiwaji or even Aurangzeb as much exact, authoritative and scholarly as he and his sycophant friends would like them to think. But this is no valid reason to damn Rajwade with faint praise and pour on his head all the calumny which appears in the note, and expose him to cheap ridicule. To add to this exhibition of bad taste Prof. Sarkar seems to have taken hardly any trouble to get at some authentic information about Rajwade, beyond what appears in Sardesai's Patna lectures and Dr. Ketkar's scrappy and perfunctory article in the "National Herald." Sarkar's information is imperfect, his inferences are wrong and his spirit most revolting. Whence did he come to know that Rajwade was dead to Maratha history for the last eight years? His two volumes with scholarly introductions and a score of well-informed essays give a lie direct to the statement. What psychic powers told him that Rajwade was seeking a helpmate in life even as late as last year? And whence did he learn that, apart from beg-buy-borrow which almost everybody does sooner or later in life, Rajwade used to steal historical materials? Is it merely an unguarded editorial flourish or is the charge seriously meant? The suggestions are mischievous and Rajwade's admirers, even his traducers for that matter, will not entertain them for a second. We very keenly resent these.

NOT A MERE COLLECTOR.

No useful purpose will be served by spending any time or energy in putting forward in detail Rajwade's views about (i) the fall of the Marathas (ii) ascendancy of the British (iii) long range guns and (iv) the merits and demerits of the Chitpavan Brahmans, as by the perusal of this note we are led to believe that Prof. Sarkar is either hopelessly out of touch with what Rajwade had been writing very recently or we are driven to the irresistible conclusion that though Prof. Sarkar may read the letter, he can hardly follow the idiom much less can he enter into the spirit of classic Marathi; and Rajwade, literateur par excellence as he was—he had a style of his own. Had Prof. Sarkar cared to read and had sufficient acquaintance with Marathi to follow what Rajwade had been writing he would never have dismissed him as a mere collector and that too not even a second-rate one. In the first number of the Itihas-Aitihasik Rajwade had subjected all the historical work put forward by Maharastra to a very critical and impartial judgment. We recommend that Prof. Sarkar should once go through the article and let him say if he dares—that the article betrays lack of intellectual honesty and let him come out boldly once again with the mean taunt that "Rajwade died a mere collector, and could not contribute a single history worthy of the name." Where finality was reasonably possible Rajwade neither avoided the worry nor shirked the responsibility to give out his conclusions in his inimitable introductions and matchless essays. His essay on Aryan Culture and Maratha Colonisation is now at least the last word on the point. But where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise. Prof. Sarkar brushes it aside as "whimsical and hypercritical venture." because, we suspect, the learned Professor could not understand even a bit of it. Similarly Prof. Sarkar passes over Rajwade's literary and philological studies as whimsical ventures. But those who can follow, declare that Rajwade's grammar of Jnaneshwari and his two Marathi essays on grammar as monumental and they indicate the high water-mark of Rajwade's intellectual calibre. But that of course is all a sealed book to the learned Professor.

A FALSE SCENT.

Prof. Sarkar suggests with a great superior air that Rajwade was occasionally an inexact or perverse editor of Maratha history. He should please put his finger on half a dozen such instances wherein Rajwade's inferences were unwarranted by the then known facts and were thus dislodged. We are not aware that Rajwade used to deny himself the use of railway-trains for the reason stated by Sarkar. On the contrary, from what we know of Rajwade we think he would have been right glad to have an aeroplane to carry him about. So also Sarkar seems to be wrong when he says that Rajwade used to live and dine on charity; nor are we prepared to believe that in a census return he entered his profession as "mendicancy". Somebody seems to have sent Prof. Sarkar like a gull on a false scent while describing Rajwade's eccentricities.

Had he been so minded Rajwade could have like Prof. Sarkar—by mere compilation and translation.—posed as a great historian, and hard worked as he was he could have doubled if not trebled the volume of his out-put. But like other pioneers he preferred a more arduous, albiet a less ostentatious, course of research work. He had to do much fact-finding to forge new instruments to work in the field of Maratha history to remove old prejudices to put up new beacon lights for others to follow, to open up new vistas for research wherein no room for research was ever discerned by lesser lights and thus so broaden the base and lay the foundations so firmly and securely as may sustain a great edifice and would ever leave room for further and fresher light. The more he searched for papers and other materials the more he felt convinced about the inadequacy of the work done in comparison with the vastness of the field. Thus he like Lord Acton, denied himself the happiness of airing forth grand conclusions, and posing as a great historian. He has left behind him a noble example of a consecrated life and truly scientific spirit.

It will thus be seen that Prof. Sarkar has failed to do any justice to the work and worth of Rajwade's historical writings. Nor has he cared to observe the common social usage and custom which are generally observed by decent and fair-minded people while writing obituaries, and has evinced the meanest spirit and extreme bad taste in attacking Rajwade so soon after his death.

A DEFICIT OF 70 LAKHS.

DEMAND FOR REMISSION OF CONTRIBUTION

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

The Free Press of India understands that the Madras Government are budgetting for a deficit of nearly 70 lakhs for the year 1927-28. The revised estimates for the present year are expected to show a surplus of over 10 lakhs instead of the anticipated deficit of 33 lakhs.

The Budget statement presented to the Legislative Council last year showed Rs. 16·34 crores as the estimated expenditure leaving a deficit of 77 lakhs. When a remission of 57 lakhs in the provincial contribution was announced the deficit was reduced to 20 lakhs, but subsequent grants voted by the Council in regard to new schemes of village communications and water supply, etc., raised the deficit to 33 lakhs. It is understood in the revised estimate instead of the deficit a surplus of well over ten lakhs would be shown. During the year collections of land revenue especially of arrears were very brisk and in spite of remissions which have been necessitated by the recent failure of the monsoon have shown a slight rise in the budgeted figure. Besides there has been a slight rise in the Excise revenue and certain amounts voted in the transferred departments have lapsed. All these it is understood have converted the anticipated deficit into an actual surplus of over 10 lakhs.

HOW TO MEET IT.

For the coming year (1927-28) the figure for revenue has not materially advanced. It is definitely known that there is no proposal for any fresh taxation. Expenditure for the year is also budgetted very near last year's figures showing only an increase of about fifty lakhs. This is possibly due to the larger provisions made for the departments on the transferred side necessitated by the new Ministry's more progressive programme. Moreover, provision is also understood to have been made for two irrigation projects besides Mettur, one in North and another in the South. To cover the deficit of nearly 70 lakhs which is anticipated in this Budget, the Finance Member has not definitely put forward any loan or fresh taxation proposals. Probably Government expect a substantial remission in the matter of provincial contribution. Even if an actual amount be remitted as was done last year, the deficit should be compensated for by the surplus in the current year.—Free Press.

FLYING MOTOR CARS.

AN INDIAN INVENTION?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have recently sent to the air-ministry details of my inventions relating to air-craft, which will enable the construction of a new type of what I have termed "Aero-Cars." It can be used in any road as any ordinary motor-car but whenever required it can rise up to a height of two or three miles as an aeroplane does, and fly through air at a speed of 500 miles an hour. It can be used as a swift boat as well. The designs were, before submission to the air-ministry, communicated in confidence to two gentlemen, one an eminent engineer and another a good mathematician for their careful opinion. They have anxiously considered over the matter and they are of opinion that the inventions will prove eminently practical and successful.

Such cars could only be constructed in some of the European countries or in America, where alone the necessary facilities exist. An amount of Rs. 15,000 will probably enable me to start business, not indeed as a capital for it—it will be nothing—but to induce any State or firm to give me the necessary aid in the construction of such cars. I propose first to go to England to explain them to the Committee of experts under the air-ministry.

The gentleman who makes me the gift will, as the patron of perhaps the greatest inventions of any age, have the privilege of naming the first aero-car, either after his name or after that of any other whom he loves and honours and whose name he wants to perpetuate. "The Hercules" re-named "The City of Delhi" by H. E. Irwin will look but as a toy by the side of an aero-car. The aero-car is expected very shortly to supersede the present types of aero-planes and air-ships and render them obsolete.

The first cheque for the amount will be thankfully accepted.—Yours, etc.,

R. ATHMANATHA IYER,
Vakil.

Tanjore, Feb. 16.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF NILE WATERS.

A VITAL PROBLEM FOR EGYPT.

We reproduce below an article contributed by Charles Robertson in "Foreign Affairs". Mr. Robertson lived in Egypt for nearly twenty years and was an official in the Egyptian Ministry of Education.

The present century has seen a remarkable expansion of Egypt's population. This has been the result of the reclamation of marsh and salt lands, a more abundant summer supply of water, and the steady change-over from the tradition "basin" system, with its one crop a year, to be the modern perennial irrigation methods which make two or even three crops possible. These gains of engineering science have provided for new waves of population. The general standard of life of the "fellah" has risen but little. There is no actual starvation, but his plain fare and few comforts are won by hard toil and by hours of labour that are restricted only by the rising and setting of the sun.

The Egyptian people now number some thirteen millions. They are the largest homogeneous self-governing nation in the Islamic world to-day. They are increasing at the rate of a million every four years, in spite of the appalling infant mortality, and the ravages of the twin plagues of modern Egypt—bilharziosis and ankylostomiasis—which infect perhaps 50 per cent. of the population. As a nation they are aware of a problem that the years will tend to make more acute. This increase in the population is accompanied by a decrease in the productivity of the soal. In spite of incredible toil the produce per crop per acre has for some years shown a tendency to fall. No expansion of the cultivable area is reasonably possible. The fertile strip is hemmed in by the inexorable desert.

THE FEAR OF DROUGHT.

The Egypitn peasantry have always shown a strong reluctance to leaving the shelter of their native villages. Even within the narrow limits of their own country, the "fellahin" hate uprooting and moving elsewhere. To cross the ocean in order to seek a home among strangers is to them a fate worse than death. The educated ruling classes, however, forsee that economic necessity will sooner or later force a movement of population. As it will not be overseas, there is but one outlet through which the movement can possibly flow—up the river valley into the Sudan.

There are, moreover, other reasons why the thoughts of Egyptians should turn more and more to the South. The economic expansion of Sudan's is goning on apace. The Makwar Dam has begun to function. An immediate increase of population, the limit to which no one can increase, is being stimulated. The Makwar Dam impounds Blue Nile flood water—which otherwise would be wasted in the Mediterranean—and therefore in itself can do no harm to Egypt. But the Gezira—the irrigated area—has the White Nile as its Western boundary. The White Nile is the main summer supply of Egypt, and summer crops, notably cotton, are incomparably the most important. The Egyptian asks himself: Will the dense population which will be stimulated astride the White Nile be likely in a time of scacity to refrain from taking the water to save their crops from destruction? The fear of this is bound to be very near to every thinking Egyptian. For him the future well-being or possible eclipse of his nation is involved.

No foreigner with a love of his own country and a proud hope for its future can be other than sympathetic. It is a unique threat to the life of a nation.

Contemporary history yields no parallel to it. The commercial threat to Britain that agitated our press and politicians in the opening years of this century was a fundamentally different thing as compared with the stranglehold that Egypt fears the future may have in store for her. In international commercial rivalry the field is open and the chances are equal, and—as we have recently seen—if the contestents desire the stakes may be divided.

This then is the inwardness of the Egyptian claim to control the Sudan—a claim so many in Britain find intolerable. It is easy to brush it aside with the retort that Egyptians must give more convincing proofs than they can give to manage their own affairs before they claim to control a vast area inhabited by backward peoples. This is not an answer to the case. It demands the sympathetic attention of every fair-minded Briton, who will at least concede that it is unreasonable to expect a keenly self-conscious people to acquiesce passively in their permanent exclusion from a sphere where their interests are so vital.

A SCRAP OF PAPER.

It is true that the British Government is willing that Egypt should construct a dam at Gebel Aulia on the White Nile to provide for additional summer water. Naturally the Egyptians are reluctant to sink millions in a scheme in a country where they have no control. They regard it as the offering of one more hostage to British Government. The question is hardly such as to win that degree of confidence which might induce the Egyptians to place their destiny for all time in the hands of Britain. A few years ago, there was an agreement that perennial irrigation in the Gezira should be limited to 300,000 feddans. In November, 1924, the British Government under provocation, withdrew this guarantee and announced that it would push on irrigation expansion in the Sudan "without reference to Egypt's needs". This amazingly brutal statement shocked the moral sense of the civilized world. Our Foreign Office subsequently attempted to cover up its "gaucherie" by a reassuring statement to the Ziwar Ministry. But this scrap of paper incident will not readily be forgotten.

Egypt, then, consistently with her claim to be a nation, cannot renounce her claim to a very real share of control in the Sudan. Nor is it by any means a novel claim. It was in her name the Sudan was reconquered by British and Egyptian troops; she has spent, and is still spending, millions of money in the annual deficits incurred by its administration; her interest in its future is peculiar and vital. Therefore, if no better guarantee is available, she must cling to her claim that the Con-dominium be restored and made real.

While Egypt's hopes and fears lie to the south, up the valley of the great river which is her life, she turns her back to the Mediterranean Sea with its fringe of restless peoples and their uneasy ambitions. She asks only to be left alone. Her points of contact with the outside world lie at either end of the delta base line. A glance at the map would lead one to assume that Port Said, with the additional advantage of the Canal, would rival Alexandria in its share of the country's trade. But it is one of the peculiarities of Egypt's commercial life that the export and import trade streams through the port of Alexandria in the north-west corner, leaving Port Said curiously in the cold. The vast international traffic through the Canal has little more effect on Egypt than would be the case if it were carried in airships flying over the country.

Egyptians in general are willing enough to understand that to Britain and her colonies the security of the Canal is of paramount importance. We can scarcely expect a generous ecognition of this importance so long as our Press and most of our politicians remain blind to Egypt's own vital interests. Is it impossible to hope that a mutual recognition of the needs of each may lead to the conclusion of the treaty which Great Britain in her Declaration of 1922 announced as the logical step following that pronouncement—a treaty that would give to the British Empire the necessary security of her communications, and to Egypt a real voice in the future conservation and distribution of the upper waters of the Nile, with the termination of the military occupation of her territory?

NO CLASH OF INTERESTS

Fundamentally, as we have tried to show, there is no real clash of interests between Britain and Egypt. These interests lie in different spheres. Moreover, Egypt regards with uneasiness the recent rise of autocracies on the northern shores of the Mediterranean. She desires the final steps towards her realization of "complete independence," but has no wish for that to be followed by inclusion in the orbits of fascist Italy or Turkey. There is room for a real friendship between Britain and Egypt based on mutual interest. But this can only be when Britain recognizes Egypt's essential needs and her claim to full national independence. It would be good business for both. And for Britain there would be the additional moral gain of her final extrication from a fundamentally false position.

INTERNATION CONTROL.

But even though a treaty were agreed to, international opinion in its rapid progress might not long rest content. A treaty with Egypt would be an excellent temporary solution; it would not be the final solution. The growing power and confidence of the League will compel it, sooner or lactr, to assume responsibility for all danger points in international politics. The measure of international control that is found desirable and that works out admirably in practice, in the case of the Rhine and the Danube, may soon be demanded for the Canal and for the Nile. The wide guarantee of fifty-six nations that her maximum needs in Nile water would be assured for all time would be of infinitely greater value to Egypt than a crude reliance on her own right arm to protect her interests for ever, or even on a treaty concluded with Britain alone. Limitation of armaments is becoming a real possibility of the near future, and Britain too, might realize that her truest interest would be to transfer the safeguarding of her Imperial communications from a reliance on naval and military force to internationalization and League protection.

INTEREST OF ABYSSINIA

The construction of a dam at the exit of the Blue Nile from Lake Tsana would undoubtedly involve for Abyssinia a restriction of her rights of absolute sovereignty over her own possessions. But such restraint in favour of a neighbouring State whose vital interests are involved is becoming a clearly recognized principle of international law. Holland recognizes it with regard to the sea passage to Antwerp; Germany has had to concede the Darting Corridor. But when one nation in pursuance of its own undoubted interests assumes the sole right of judging the cogency of these interests, and proceeds to exercise pressure and compulsion on another nation, the peace of the world is imperilled. The relative interests and duties of Britain, Egypt, the Sudan and Abyssinia are not a matter for the determination of any one independently.

The fair distribution of Nile water will remain a possible contention as long as life on our planet exists. Treaties are, at best, temporary expedients. International opinion is the proper arbiter, and League control the only permanent solution.

RT. HON. S. SASTRI'S PORTRAIT.

GOVERNOR TO UNVEIL ON 14th MARCH.

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras, will unveil a portrait of the Rt.-Hon. Srinivasa Sastri at the Senate House on the 14th March.—A. P.

SWARAJ IN MAHARASHTRA

TEAM WORK OF RAMDAS AND SHIVAJI.

DELHI, Feb. 20.

"Art and Science or Janyan or Karma are interdependent things," thus began Mr. N. C. Kelkar, speaking on Ramdas and Shivaji, in the series of lectures organised by the Maharashtra Seva Samavardhak Samaj on the occasion of Ramdas festival celebration. Neither Jnyan alone nor Karma alone would lead to Maoksha. The combination of the two was necessarys says the Gita and this principle was manifest in the lives of Ramdas and his disciple Shivaji. Shivaji was Karma personified and Ramdas was the embodiment of Jnyan. Neither Shivaji nor Ramdas by himself could have succeeded in establishing Swaraj in Maharashtra. It was the combination of the qualities the two had that achieved the result.—Free Press.

ENGLISH WOMEN'S ANKLES.

AS BEAUTIFUL AS ANY IN THE WORLD

"The Englishwoman has perfect ankles—straight and true and as beautiful as any in the world, including the American woman's," said Mr. A. J. Munnings, R.A., the painter, to a "Daily Mail" reporter. Mr. Munnings was the judge in an ankle competition at a ball at Norwich.

"It was most difficult to make an award," he added, "but when the ankles were viewed from the back, judging was easier. Ankles that seem perfect from the front are often disappointing at the back. In some ankles which are otherwise perfect the Achilles tendon does not come down gracefully.

"More dancing, more sport, more exercise generally have made our girls' ankles the things of beauty they are today, a vast improvement, I should say, on the Victorian age."

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

A young man who recently took up a position in a Somerset town fell in love with a pretty shop assistant and began to take her out. He is not aware, however, that she has a twin sister who dresses like her and has the same expensive tastes. The two are indeed so much alike that when they were children their father could only tell them apart by the bracelets they wore.

The sisters have now entered into a conspiracy whereby the unfortunate youth unknowingly takes them out on alternate evenings to dances, the pictures, and other places of amusement.

It is to be hoped he will emerge from this state of blissful ignorance before he has proposed to both.

YOUR DAILY ROUND.

As a rule, the hours of sleep should about balance the hours of work, and it is estimated that a man who has lived half a century has slept 6,000 and worked 6,500 hours; but as he began to sleep as soon as he was born, and did not begin to work until he had reached his teens, these figures show at least an hour a day more work than sleep.

The average man of fifty will probably have spent 800 days in simply walknig from place to place, or, at any rate, in using his legs, and if we allow three miles an hour, a moderate allowance, it gives a mileage of 57,600, or a little over three miles a day. Thus at fifty a man has walked twice round the world with 9,000 miles to spare.

Probably, also, the average man of fifty has spent about 4,000 days in amusement, and another 1,500 in eating and drinking.

CIRCULATES IN CELLS.

A newspaper containing topical articles, life sketches, prison gossip, and general news of the week is produced in Wakefield Prison, Yorkshire, and circulates among the prisoners. It is called 'The Venturer.'

The prisoners vie with each other for literary supremacy, and there is a correspondence column, the letters to the Editor in a recent issue being headed "Srom One Mug to Another."

Wakefield Prison is mainly for young people, and special training is emphasized there more than is possible in other prisons.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

"SWARAJIST LEADERSHIP CRITICISED."

"Swarajya", a Poona weekly strongly denounces the attitude of the Swarajist leaders in regard to the Chinese and Bengal Detenus questions, Messrs Patel and Shrinivasa Iyengar forming the objects of its attack. The journal complains that, Swarajist leaders like all the others are taking part in the normal business of the Legislative Assembly and co-operating with the Government, as if nothing had happened and Government had not insulted them by remaining entirely irresponsive to public opinion on the two questions. It asks Mr. Patel, whether his present attitude is consistent with his brave talk about civil disobedience, non-payment of taxes and obstruction, before he was raised to the Speakership of the Assembly. The paper caustically inquires of Mr. Iyengar, whether he is following the Sinn Fein methods, of which he showed himself to be very fond before he joined the Swarajist ranks. The paper also wants to learn if Mr. Iyengar's idea of a convention Parliament is in any way different from Mrs. Besant's and if it is not why he should want to cover the same ground, when Mrs. Besant's bill is already before the Parliament, its first reading being already over.

HOSPITAL DAY PROCESSION

"Sandesh" criticises the Wilson Hospital Fund procession, organised by the medical profession in Bombay. It was an outrage on the decency of the people in general, says the paper, and particularly on the morals of the Hindus. Among the Hindus, the Shinga holidays are dedicated to full play of nonsense, fooling, bafoonery and every kind of "Tamasha" for such people as want to indulge in it. But the paper very much regrets that people who very seriously raise their voice against the bad practices of the Hindus during the Shinga license for charlatans and badmashes, were just the people who organised this bafoonery, because the Governor was associated with it.

IMPENDING FAMINES.

"Swantantra Hindustan" of Amraoli calls attention to the almost universal famine conditions and points on that as the peasantry is the back-bone and pride of the country, it is the duty of leaders of public opinion to make efforts to improve the condition of the peasant masses by popularising the co-operative and khaddar movements. The paper, non-co-operating as it is, calls upon members of the several legislatures to bring forward and support measures like takavi loans, remission of revenue or postponement of same and do everything possible in the interests of the peasants.

PRACTICAL STEP TO REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY

"Brahmana-Brahmanetar" of Dadar, discusses in a lengthy article the subject of Swami Shraddhanda's memorial and suggests that the leading Brahmans and Non-Brahmans should make it a point to take care of at least one untouchable boy or girl and bring up him or her as his own child. In the opinion of this journal attempts at starting rescue homes, hospitals, temples for the untouchables should be continued, but it insists that side by side with all such attempts, leadwers should show common people the proper way, by their own example as it is ever better than precept. Charity, it says, should begin at home.

PROF. SARKAR AND RAJWADE.

"Kesari" throws a challenge to Prof. Jadunath Sarkar for a scientific and searching inquiry for assessing and establishing the proper worth of the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade, the renowned historical research scholar. The journal takes Prof. Sarkar to task for having made some inaccurate statements about the late Mr. Rajwade and some other irrelevant matter that the professor has allowed to disfigure his condolence article about Mr. Rajwade by casting aspertions on the dead man's race, Shivaji and Tilak. The paper wonders what harm, the Mahratta people and Mr. Rajwade have done to the professor.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

"Sansthani Swarayya" of Poona discusses the British Government's policy in regard to the Indian States, pointing to the view recently expressed by the "Manchester Guardian" that responsible Government in British India cannot go with autocracy in Indian States large and small. While discussing why it is not found convenient to annex all these States to British India, the journal observes, "the present existence of the Indian States in their helpless dependence affords numerous opportunities to reap the fullest harvest of conquest which would never have been possible, if the States had been absorbed in British India and brought under the same form of Government" and it is therefore to the interests of the bureaucrats and their friends the aristocrats, that the native States, should remain the strongholds of autocracy and reaction that most of them are.

Rome.—De Pinedo was unable to take off from Port Praia last evening owing to his machine being over-weighted.

Uruguayan aviator Iarrabordes has left for Malaga in the first stage of his attempt to fly to South America.—Reuter's Special.

ANDHRA LETTER

VIRESALINGAM MEMORIAL.

WELCOME TO MINISTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 15.

At last, serious and strenuous efforts have recently begun to be made at Rajahmundry and other places, for the perpetuation of the memory of the late Rao Bahadur, K. Viresalingam Pantulu of Rajahmundry the great Andhra social reformer, and poet. It was proposed to erect a statue for the late hero, who passed away nearly eight years ago. Now over thirty years, he worked, against tremendous odds, and against the forces of orthodoxy and re-action, and brought about a social revolution in Andhradesa, and the present highly democratic spirit of the Andhra is, in no small measure, due to the tearing, raging propaganda, he has carried, through the press, and through his action, for the ideals of social freedom and social independence. Mr. K. V. S. Ramachandrarao of Rajahmundry came out with a decent donation of Rs. 1,000, while the Rajah of Munagala, contributed a sum of Rs. 500, and subscriptions from other munificent donors are pouring in. The Andhras in Bombay, Poona, C. P. and other parts of India, should feel it an honor to contribute their mite to the memorial and intending donors might send their subscriptions to the secretary, Viresalingam Memorial Committee, Rajahmundry.

PROTEST AGAINST DESPATCH OF TROOPS.

Innumerable protests were made in Andhradesa against the despatch of Indian troops to China, but the resolution passed by the East Godavari District Congress Committee, at Amalapur, last week, was really significant. The resolution urged Indians not to enlist themselves in the army and further resolved to render financial help to the Cantonese Government. Needless to say, the resolution was adopted unanimously by the Committee at the instance of Mr. B. Sambamurti who, thinks that the A.I.C.C. should immediately organise some sort of Satyagraha.

THE ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

The 'Andhra movement, which was thrown to the background, in the heyday of non-co-operation, is being revived in all its aspects. The Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council gave notice of a resolution urging on the Government to constitute all the Foreign Districts into a separate province. The Standing Committee of the Andhra Mahasabha is making arrangements to establish due intercourse between the Andhras domiciled in various parts of India, and the Andhras in the Mother Country. The President of the Mahasabha, Sree Rajah Venketadri Apparao Bahadur, zamindar of Kuyyum, has kindly donated a sum of Rs. 600, to the committee while the Secretary, Mr. M. Annapurniah, is shortly undertaking a tour, in some of the provinces, where the Andhras have domiciled themselves in large number.

DEVELOPMENT MINISTER'S VISIT.

The visit of the Development Minister to the Madras Government, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, to the East Godavari District, during the last week, was a glorious success in every way. Wherever he went, he was literally drowned in garlands, and he received tremendous ovations and Harathis. The Rajah of Panagal was received in 1921, with hartals and black flags, and the very same people have now showered all their felicitations on the Second Minister. Addresses, encomiums feasts and toasts greeted him everywhere and even orthodox swarajists, who would not touch the Ministries with a pair of tongs, vied with the common folk in greeting the Minister. The Swarajist chairman of the Rajahmundry Municipality invited the Minister to preside over the jubilee function of the Municipality, and the Swarajist, M.L.C., and Mr. K. V. R. Swamy, who had the unique honor of having defeated Sir K. V. Redde, and who, before the elections, perceived little difference between the Responsivists, and the Justicites, was of course there, to greet the "Independent" Minister. A Swarajist pleader of Amalapuram publicly read an address of welcome to him. This action of the Swarajists was differently commented upon by the local papers. "Chittaranjan," named after the late Deshabundhu and issued from Rajahmundry, took cudgels against the local Swarajist leaders from openly defying the Congress mandate, while the "Congress," does not see any difference between the conduct of the local leaders, and that of Pandit Motilal Nehru and S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who threw the Congress tradition and the so-called Congress discipline to the winds, by openly attending the feasts given to Sir Alexander Muddiman, immediately after the famous "walk-out" from the Assembly last March. The Minister, in a public meeting at Rajahmundry, on the 8th instant, announced the programme of the Independent party. Dominion status is their goal. Utilising the present reforms for what they are worth is the chief plank in their programme. Encouragement to cottage industries including spinning and weaving, prohibition by gradual stages, amendment of the Religious Endowments Bill, are some of the items in their programme. Barring the question of Ministries, there is very little difference between the Congress programme and the "Independents'" programme, and the latter being practically identical with the Responsivist's programme, it can safely be said, that the principle and programme of responsive co-operation, propounded by the late leading politician, patriot and statesman of India, Lokamanya Tilak, and for which, eminent patriots like Lalaji, and Malaviajee, Khelkar and Jayakar, and many others of light and leading in the country stand to-day, has verily triumphed in the Madras Presidency, which has been described as the stronghold and the very citadel of orthodox Swarajism. The declaration of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar that the moment he would lose the confidence of the majority of elected members in the Council, he would resign, was received with long and continued applause. Even as the Swarajists have been "wobbling" and vacilating, with requests the question of throwing out Ministries, the Ministers have been quickly capturing the imagination of the public, and the atmosphere is daily becoming worse for the Congresss party even to attempt to throw out the Ministry.

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SUPPLEMENTAL NAVAL CONFERENCE.

JAPAN ACCEPTS AMERICAN PROPOSAL

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Washington.—Japan's acceptance of the American proposal for Five Power Supplemental Naval Conference at Geneva only stipulates, that the date of the opening of the Conference should not be earlier than 1st July, so that the Delegation from Tokio with adequate instructions may be able to reach Geneva to participate in the Conference. The Note adds that it will be impossible for the Japanese representative to assist negotiations, if they were held during or immediately after the session of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference due to open on 21st March. It expresses gratification at the fact that the American Government does not intend at present to submit rigid proposals on the ratio of naval strength to be maintained by several powers in the classes of vessels, not covered by the Washington Treaty. To ensure success of negotiation, the note adds, it is important that all parties should approach the subject with open mind, and should always be guided by the defensive requirements of each nation. Japan confidently hopes that a fair and satisfactory agreement may be reached conducive to the general peace and security of the world.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI AT SHOLAPUR.

HUGE CROWDS COLLECT AT STATION FOR DARSHAN.

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this morning at 10|30 from Barsi, accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi and party, and was received by large crowds of people who were eagerly waiting for his darshan. Mahatmaji motored direct to Motibag bungalow where he is staying as the guest of Seth Shantikumar Narottam. After the Municipal address at 3 p.m. he left for Valsang and Akalkot. He is expected to return to Sholapur tonight. To-morrow being his day of silence there will be no programme till evening. There is a ladies' meeting in the evening and a public meeting on the park maidan at 8 p.m.

RAJKOT NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 17.

Mr. Amritlal Ghelabhai Doshi, a subject of Morvi State is declared eligible for appointment to any Civil Office under the Crown to which a Native of British India may be appointed.

Mr. R. M. S. Pasley is continued provisionally for one further year as Vice-Principal of The Rajkot Rajkumar College.

Several Officers of the Western India States Agency have got extensions of service upto 31st March, 1928.

Encumbered Estate Rules are applied to the Estate of the Thakores of Pathuji Pati of Kaliana in the Santalpur Thana Circle of the Banas Kantha Agency.

Mr. Chhaganlal M. Mankad, Shirestdar to the Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States, is transferred to Banas Kantha Agency as Office Superintendent for a period of one year and Mr. Maganlal M. Doshi comes in his place.

A GHASTLY TALE OF BRUTALITY.

MR. GIRI'S STATEMENT TO ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The following statement of occurrences on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Kharagpur, issued by the Indian Labour Union has been sent to Delhi by Mr. V. V. Giri. In the course of the statement now being issued to the Assembly members on one of the proposed adjournment motions, after recapitulating the main issues leading to the strike and after referring to the mass meeting which followed Naidu's case, he proceeds by saying that the General Secretary was away at the station committee meeting when the workmen laid down their tools and gathered at the Chief Mechanical Engineer's office to make an appeal to the Acting Chief Mechanical Engineer. When the officer saw a mass of people, he at once sent for the branch and the general secretaries and with their assistance tried to appease them. In the meanwhile a telegraphic message was sent to the Agent, and Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose, proprietor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" interviewed him. The Agent at once sent an order cancelling the transfer of Mr. W. V. R. Naidu as a subordinate of the executive officer and also the fine and intimated that he would appoint a committee to go into the housing problem. The acting Chief Mechanical Engineer promised the people that he would cancel the fine as well as the transfer and promised to finish the inquiry into the dismissal cases within two or three days.

CHIEF ENGINEER ADAMANT.

On the morning of the 11th instant, as no orders were received by Mr. Naidu and no notice of inquiry was received by the union, a deputation waited on the acting Chief Mechanical Engineer, but the result was disappointing. The transfer was not modified inspite of the Agent's orders. The workmen entirely lost faith in the acting Chief Mechanical Engineer's promises only to break them and resolved as soon as they heard of the result of the deputation that direct action was the only remedy. Mr. Naidu protested against making his personal case an issue. The General Secretary begged them to remember their promise to the President of the union, but the men would not listen. They said they lost faith in the acting Chief Mechanical Engineer's promises. They complained that the railway officials did not obey the orders of the Agent and that no grievances of theirs were ever seriously inquired into by the authorities and the meeting broke up with their resolve for a strike. They said they could not take their meals till after intimating the traffic employees of their resolve.

THE STRIKE BEGINS.

A large number of persons then marched towards the railway station, crying out that a strike was commenced and all sympathisers should stop work. They passed the west cabin and informed the employees in the yard and at the station. Some then went to the east cabin, while the others waited on the platform to inform the running staff of the 8 Up train which was about to arrive. From this point the versions of the railway authorities, the police and the employees, may differ. So far as the union was able to ascertain the following seems to be the correct version of what took place on the platform and at the east cabin. The railway officers soon arrived on the platform and began to attack the noisy crowd there. Mr. Bluett and Mr. Purkis were the first to start the assaults. The former squeezed a man by the neck and the latter whipped him and he was thrown down into the yard. The people began to run away to avoid violence, but some more people while running away were assaulted. The authorities seem to have employed some 'agents provocateur.' One Mr. Pragdutt Tewari, who was dismissed from service on account of the union's representation on behalf of the workmen, somehow got into the running crowd, raised a cry that one of their men was seriously wounded. He excited the men and instigated them to throw stones. In the excitement all could not recognise the voice of the man and some threw stones. At once the police and the Auxuliary Force charged the men with bayonets and the men began to run away.

About the same time another scene was being enacted at the east cabin. As the men who went there were intimating to the traffic employees at the cabin that they started their strike, some men of the Auxiliary Force, along with a few armed police, rushed at the men and began to hit indiscriminately with whips and butt-ends of their muskets. The men began to run away and only the passengers or those, who accompanied passengers remained behind. The Auxiliary Force, headed by Colonel Anderson, the executive officer of the station committee, pursued the men running away towards the traffic settlement, while the police began to arrest those who remained at the platform.

BAYONETTING AND WHIPPING.

Thus the unfortunate people who really had business at the platform were arrested, beaten and marched off to the lock-up. Mr. Pragdutt Tewari, who rushed to this end after starting the mischief on the platform, was also arrested along with two of his accomplices. Thus in all 16 people were locked up for the night. It was soon discovered that two of the 16 arrested were strangers, who had come to travel by some train. When they were arrested their people began to cry and appeal to the mercy of the authorities and they were released. Mr. Pragdutt told the police that he was a spy of the authorities and requested them to verify the truth of it by a reference to Mr. Tyers, an officer employed in the workshop.

At 1 a.m. that gentleman along with another European officer went to the lock-up and had Mr. Pragdutt and his accomplices released. The remaining 11 were released on bail late the next evening. The Auxiliary Force, that charged the men who were running away towards the traffic settlement, charged some with bayonets and entered the traffic settlement. They rushed upon a gathering of men and women engaged in Saraswathi Puja, there threatened them with shooting and assault and ordered them to send home their women-folk and disturbed a religious performance that was being held. It was not till three hours after that the puja performance could be re-started.

CHASED IN BAZAR.

At the same time another scene was being enacted at the western cabin. Unable to pursue the persons, who were running away from the platform, some members of the Auxiliary Force rushed to this cabin and posted themselves at the level crossing. It is alleged that two members of the Auxiliary Force stood at either end of the level crossing gate and began to bayonet and whip indiscriminately all persons who passed between them. This enraged the [illegible] to be going towards the station to know what was going on and they began to throw stones at these assaulters. A fresh batch of the Auxiliary Force, which just arrived at the place, rushed at these men and began to chase and charge them with bayonets. It is alleged that two of them, recognised as Messrs. Edwards and Grade, shot at them and one man fell down, whose whereabouts are not known. They chased the man further into the bazar and shot at a man who was standing at the shop of a tailor, Karim Bux. He ran up to Krishnamurty's shop after receiving the shot and fell down and later on was carried to the hospital. These were the events that took place on the night of the 11th instant. Next day onwards the strike became wide-spread. The District Magistrate prohibited for a month gatherings of more than five persons under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The executive committee of the Kharagpur branch of the union met early the next day and after great consideration of the whole situation resolved to declare a general strike within its jurisdiction and non-violence was preached. No untoward event happened.

GHASTLY WOUNDS.

The President and the vice-President of the union arrived at Kharagpur on the morning of the 13th instant, and immediately after the President, with a deputation, interviewed the District Magistrate. At his request a short statement of what took place at the inerview has already been published in the press. Intimidation and coercion by the military police continued the whole day and some men were forcibly taken to work. Interested persons were busy attempting to pick up quarrels and where they succeeded they complained against the men who did not fall in their trap and had them arrested. The Auxiliary Force, posted along the streets continued wanton bayonetting and some men received slight injuries. On the morning of the 14th instant the Auxiliary Force was again posted along the roads, but later on in the day they were withdrawn from the important roads and the police took charge of these roads. Nothing untoward happened on this day. In the evening the President and the vice-President of the union along with Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghosh visited the 4 wounded patients at the hospital. One of them was the person, who was shot at the tailor's shop. He had three serious gun-shot wounds. Another was found pierced four inch deep by a bayonet through the nose into the plate. The third was an old man who had been injured, in a bayonet charge while he was carrying food for his son who was on duty at the station.

The Central Council of the union sat the whole night through and after careful deliberation unanimously decided to ratify the strike.

FAMOUS DANISH CRITIC DEAD.

DR. GEORGE BRANDES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Copenhagen.—The death of Dr. George Brandes is announced.—Reuter's Special.

(Dr. George Brandes whose death is reported at the age of 85 was born in Copenhagen, and was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Free Trade Association, the Rationalist Peace Society, etc. He lived in France and Italy (1866-67), Berlin (1877-82) Poland, Russia (1886-87), England (1913) and the United States (1914). He was the author of several well-known Publications.

33 volumes of history, of literature and criticism stand to his credit. Some of the principal works are: Lord Beaconsfield; William Shakespeare Man and Works; a study of Ibsen; Poems (1896), Complete Works (21 volumes, 1910), Goethe (2 vols.), The World at War, etc.

From 1865 to 1871, he travelled much in Europe acquainting himself with the condition of literature in the principal centres of learning. In 1870 he published several important volumes, "The French Aesthetics of Our Days," and a translation of the "The Subjection of Women" of John Stuart Mill whom he had met that year during a visit to England. He now took his place as the leading critic of the north of Europe applying to local conditions and habits of thought the methods of Taine. He became "docent" a reader in "Belles Lettres" at the University of Copenhagen where his lectures were the sensation of the hour. Later on he began to issue the most ambitious of his works "Main Streams in the Literature of the 19th Century" of which four volumes appeared between 1872 and 1875, which attracted attention outside Denmark. In 1877 he left Copenhagen and settled in Berlin taking a considerable part in the aesthetic life of the city. His political views, however, made Prussia uncomfortable for him, and he returned in 1883 to Copenhagen where he found a whole new school of writers and thinkers eager to receive him as their leader. In 1900 he collected has works for the first time in a complete and popular edition, and began to superintend a German complete edition in 1902. The complete popular edition of his works was published in Copenhagen in 18 volumes between 1899 and 1910 and the German edition appeared in Munich in 8 volumes between 1902 and 1904. His later monographs include "Arm and Carrel" (1911), "Goethe" (1918), "Voltair" (1916), "Napolean and Garribaldi" (1917) and Cains Julius Caesar, (1918).

CANADIAN MINISTER'S CREDENTIALS.

PRECEDENT SET IN MAKING PUBLIC THE TEXT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Washington.—The most interesting precedent has been set by the Canadian Minister, Mr. Nassey, who with the consent of the State Department has made public the text of his credentials. As letter of credence addressed to the President and signed "your good friend George Rex Imperator" requests the President to place entire credence in all Mr. Massey "may represent to you in your name, especially when he shall assure you of our esteem regard and hearty wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the United States. And so we commend you to the proection of the Almighty."—Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF EX-JUDGE OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Death is announced of Mr. Frederick Eden Pargiter, formerly judge of the Calcutta [illegible] Court.—Reuter's Special.

ZOROASTRIANS IN PERSIA IN 1673

(The Persia Society continues its interesting activities. Last mail brought its latest publication: "The Beauties of Persia" which is an account of the most interesting features in that Kingdom by Andre Daulier Deslandes Vendomois made in 1673. The whole has been done for first time into English by Sir Arnold Wilson. It will be remembered that passages from it were cited by Miss Menant in her articles on the Gabrs or Parsis. The following passage about the Zoroastrians of Ispahan, two and a half centuries ago, may be re-read with interest. There is much in the brochure of importance on the amicable relations between the Christian (Armenian) and Moslems of the period.—G. K. N.)

"If you go on a quarter of a league beyond Julfa, towards the mountains, you will see a beautiful village, called Guebrabad, consisting of one long street. It is the home of the Guebres or" Guavres" who, they say, were the ancient Persian sun-worshippers. The king granted them this place to live in, though he exterminated them in many other districts. They wear clothes of fine brown wool: the men's dress is like that of other Persians, but the women's is quite different; they go out with their face unveiled and on their heads a scarf carelessly worn, and another veil covering their shoulders. They look somewhat like the women of our gypsy folk. Their trousers descend to the heels. Most of their materials are made at Kirman, a big town in the south of Persia, where there are a certain number of this sect.

The Guebres are so reluctant to speak of their religion that it is hard to learn anything definite about it. They do not bury their dead but leave them in the open air, in an enclosed space. I entered several of their houses, but saw nothing unusual, except that the women, far from avoiding us as other Persian women did, were very pleased to see and talk to us. All these different peoples, in spite of their various religions, live together in friendly relations at Isfahan, and have a system of justice which gives no preference to either Christian or Mahomedan.

I would also point out that these people live very sparingly, eating for the most part rice, the flesh of the sheep and fruit, of which their dinner usually consists; in the evening they have a good meal. Their bread is white and made in small rolls, baked morning and evening. They sleep on carpets on the floor, with a cushion under the head, and wrapper in quailted covering. They are not particularly hard-working, for they go late to business and leave it early.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION, SINGAPORE.

Report of the Indian Association, Singapore for the year ending on 31st December 1926 makes it clear, what good work the Association is doing in Singapore. The Association is a thoroughly representative body representing Indian public opinion in the straits settlements. The Association carries on many useful social activities such as sports, tournaments, conduct of a reading-room. The Association also canducts a English-Tamil weekly which, the report complains, is not receiving adequate support from Indians in the settlement.

It is proposed to still increase the useful activities of the Association by increasing its membership, collecting a building fund revising the constitution and creating more interests in its work. The present membership of the Association is 188. The Directors of the Association organised at a public meeting of the Indians in the settlement and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This Public Meeting of Indians in Singapore protests against the proposals of the Government of India to fix the rate of exchange with London at 1s. 6d. according to the majority recommendations of the Currency Commission as it would be a great hardship to Indians in Malaya, the majority of whom are wage earners, and, having to make monthly remittances to India will be losing Rs. 20 on every 100 if the rate is permanently fixed at 2d. higher than the pre-war rate."

The above resolution was forwarded by cable to Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member to the Government of India, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas M.L.A. and to the Secretary, Indian Currency League, Bombay.

KATHIAWAR GYMKHANA SILVER JUBILEE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 20.

The Kathiawar Gymkhana, Rajkot, will celebrate its Silver Jubilee on the 28th instant. On that day will be billiard finals at 8 a.m. and bridge finals at 4 p.m. On the 1st March there will be tennis finals at 5 p.m. and an "At-Home." Then distribution of prizes to the winners of tennis and billiards and bridge by His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, will take place.

The Kathiawar Rajkiya Parishad which was to meet at Porbandar on 4th, 5th, and 6th March is postponed owing to plague. As soon as plague subsides the Parishad will hold its sessions.

Bai Mangla, daughter of Shukla Somnath Mulshanker of Dholka, committed suicide owing to domestic squables.

Locusts are still hovering in Kathiawar and they have done considerable damage at Amratvel, Gadhkda, Bordi and Vaghnagar.

Sheth Ismail Haji Habib Suria has given as a gift his house worth Rs. one lakh to [illegible]

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

SERIOUS OMMISSIONS IN GOVT. PRESS NOTE.

A REJOINDER FROM MR. SHETH.

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth sends us the following for publication:—

"The Government press note on famine situation in the Presidency has made a short mention of the situation in my constituency, that is, Ahmedabad District. While appreciating that the note is partly correct in what it says, it has shown serious indifference in what it has not said. The note speaks in a very perfunctory way and gives nothing but a purely superficial view of the reason of failure of crops, while it is deliberately silent in the actual state of things. It does not of the condition of the agriculturists in Dandhuka Taluka (Bhal), the total failure of crops, and the indebtedness, and starvation of the agriculturists who are obligated to take to grass corn etc. Merely locusts and suspensions are on the table of the writer, while all the most important items of the situation are either passed over or not known to him or not understood.

I now enumarate the points where either the note is superficial or silent.

SUPPRESSION OF FACTS.

(1). The note asssmes that the damage done to crops is only by locusts and that as they appeared only after Kharif is reaped, Kharif crop has been safe etc. This view is completely a handiwork of some who has not an iota of idea of the real situation. Locusts have been only the last finishing touch on the situation, while the real cause of the failure of crops are altogether different. I shall attempt a brief recital of these causes. (a) Owing to torrents of rains the agriculturists could not cope with the whole of the cultivation area, hence some land could not at all be cultivated while some other could not be sown after the same was cultivated. About 1/5 of the Bhal area remained thus unutilized and that reduced the crop. (b) As rains were incessant and out of all proportions, the agriculturists could not bring intensity in cultivation. That brought about the deficiency in quality of crop, reducing the same in value. (c) In Kharif crop, and particularly in Juwar, because rain water remained long undried in fields, some of the Juwar crop completely rotted, while in most of the rest only Kadbi could be harvested. Grain has been completely absent in most villages, while in the rest, it is an anna in a rupee at the most. (d) In wheat, Shiyalu Juwara, and mustard etc., that is in Ravi, the great disaster came in the form of Khapedi or small locusts, just when the plant was coming out. As a consequence, vast areas of cultivated and sown lands were swept clean of all their growth. About 2/3 of the crops thus got out of the hands of the agriculturists. (e). For the rest, there came 'Kansari' which worked, and is still working, havic in all the Ravi crop creating a widespread calamity in the whole area. (f) Lastly, the pest of locusts finished the thing in about five villages. They are even now in the area but appear to be doing little damage.

ANNAWARIS TEMPERED WITH.

(2). In the assumed tone of generosity in Revenue suspension the Government are again attempting to put up a show that can rarely be justified. Here I have the specific grounds of grievance. Our Committees has toured in the whole area and prepared their own annawari estimates. We then met the Prant Officer and the Mamlatdar in a sort of a meeting. Both of these officers then appeared to agree with our estimates except in two or three instances. I was told by the Prant Officer after that he had reported accordingly. In our Committee's report therefore we appreciated this fair mindedness of both the officers. But I read the Government orders a few days back only to find that the Collector had overturned all the proposals on disputed estimates of the Prant Officer, probably on the report of the Mamlatdar. Now our Committee has made expensive tours in the villages and made a through surey of the situation; the Prant Officer too has toured in all these villages. But the Collector has not toured in one village and has not seen one inch of the disputed crops. He sits at the office and quietly over turns all.

This is the spirit in which the suspensions are ordered. (3). Government then speaks of the opening of test works. It seems they have not had the final information that these test works atracted so much labour from far and near that hundreds had to be disappointed. Do they still say that there is no unemployment in Dhanduka Taluka?

(4) And why this ominous silence on famine conditions? People have no crops and no storage of corn, no money and no credit ahead long indebtedness and famine stare them in the face; nothing to eat and no work to earn their living. As a consequence they live upon grass-corn, which is the common food for cattle.

There can be no greater unemployment and no acuter condition of famine, to say the least.

FIRST AMERICAN MINISTER TO IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Washington.—The Senate has approved the nomination of Frederick Sterling who is at present Councillor of Embassy in London as the first American Minister to the Irish Free State.—Reuter.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bangs selling D D 1/5 15/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 135
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 131
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 142.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling Rs. 180-1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156-1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.78.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.21.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 110-65.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet-dull.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

3 months 4 9/32 per cent.
6 months 4 9/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 3/4 per cent
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Feb. 21

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	"	0 11 6
Century	"	0 10 9
Jacob	"	0 11 0
F. D. Sassoon	"	0 10 9
Elphinstone	"	0 10 9
Apollo	"	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	"	0 15 6
Century 6404-8705	"	1 0 3
Hindustan Mill	"	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)		0 15 9
Phoenix	"	0 15 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	0 15 3
Manekji (Patangia)	"	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	"	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	"	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5203		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 3
Hindustan Mill	"	1 0 0
David Mill	"	1 0 3
Apollo	"	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	"	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	"	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	"	0 14 9
Apollo Pyala)	"	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0 15 3
Sakuntala	"	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	"	0 15 0
Globe	"	0 14 6
Rachael	"	0 14 0
Pakshi	"	0 14 0
Maher	"	0 15 0
LAWN:—		
Spring	"	0 14 6
Textile	"	0 14 0
Century	"	0 14 0
Maher	"	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	"	1 0 0
Century	"	1 0 6
Mun Mill	"	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 0 0
Century	"	0 15 6
Jacob	"	0 15 0
Mun Mill	"	1 0 0
1386 Tata	"	2 15 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	"	4 0 0
Century	"	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	"	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	"	10 6 0
2020 Jacob	"	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	"	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	"	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	"	7 6 0
Hindustan	"	7 8 0
E. D. Rachael	"	6 6 0

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Exchange are as follows:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	15,320,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	534,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	127,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	6,926,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	333,000
Total Sales Visible Supply	68,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	200
East Indian Cotton Stock	4,000
East Indian Forwarded	100
East Indian Cotton Actual export	300
American Cotton Afloat	195,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	16,000
Total Afloat	269,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	386,000

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 19.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot 14 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London Feb. 19.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/7s. 1/4d. buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/7s. 3/8s. sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/7s. buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/7s. 1/8d. sellers.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

London market closed 11|16d. higher for both spot and forward on Saturday but American and Chinese quotations were not fully responsed. This had a quieter feeling on our market opened weak Mah delivery at Rs. 62|6 and Fagan at Rs. 61|4. China hundy was also easy at 2-7-12. There was some selling by local operators and prices eased off. At this low level there was general buying mainly influenced by few delivery orders and prices rallied a little below the opening quotations and the market ruled steady. The close was quiet as under:—

Looking to the smallness of the local stock chances are in favour of any marked decline but on the contrary it is believed the premium of the Mah delivery over Fagan which is now about Re. 1 is likely to increase. There are many operators waiting to buy if prices decline. Presence of these orders is likely to result in steadier market and would recommend to buy conservatively in easier moments.

With the progress of other markets in this city the Bombay Bullion Market has decided to pay and receive monthly differences through a clearing house and also pass delivery orders. This will greatly facilitate to the members and would act as a safely valve in cases, where brokers used to carry enormous risks, sometimes resulting in failures and violent fluctuations in prices.

The following are to-day's closing prices:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Silver	62 8 0
Mah delivery	62 3 0
Fagan delivery	61 3 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

The market is quiet but steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Gold	21 9 6
Mah delivery	21 9 3
Fagan delivery	21 10 3
Chaitra delivery	21 11 0

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

The produce market is rather quiet to-day. There was some profit taking and prices ruled slightly easier.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	10 13 3
Wheat May	7 11 9
Wheat Sept.	7 14 9

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 12 0
Linseed Brown Small	10 4 0
Castorseed Bold	10 9 6
Castorseed Small	11 4 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13 2 0
Cottonseed	4 12 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 7 0
Pissi Seoni 70|30	8 6 0

SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile	"	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	"	0 0 0
Apollo David	"	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	"	1 1 0
Phoenix		1 1 6
Kohinoor	"	1 1 6
Tata	"	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	"	0 15 0
Mahel		0 15 0

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	" 1,60,000	" 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	" 85,00,000	" 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Declined freer offerings and long liquidation. Futures 1 to 4 points easier. Spot Cotton 10 points lower to 14.10c.

LOCAL:—Opened easy on lower New York Improved on Rains Report. Relapsed on profit-taking. Further weakness on poor Liverpool opening. Rallied on Commission Houses buying.

AMERICANS:

On Saturday the New York future market ruled easy on general long liquidation and free offerings of spot cotton. May contracts opened 4 points low and by the close prices declined further and closed at a decline of 11 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices also ruled easy at a loss of 10 points to 14-10.

The New Orleans Market was also lifeless and declined under pressure of selling power. Spot Cotton declined 9 points at 13-78c.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened 4 points lower and prices rallied on better spot demand. However, there was profiteering at the advance and prices closed 4 to 1 points lower. Spot Cotton continues in good demand sales being 8,000 Bales and prices improved 2 points at 7·78d. per lb.

The Liverpool Market is expected to open to-day 2 to 4 points lower. The New York Market will remain closed on the 22nd inst.

LOCAL MARKET.

A natural reaction after the recent rise in values has taken place in the Bombay cotton market. Influenced largely by weaker advices from New York our market to-day opened for Broach April|May at Rs. and improved to Rs. on buying by some commission houses and short coverings. The local sentiment is rather more inclined to consider that the advance has gone far enough for the present and some of those interests which have been running on the long side have deemed it advisable to secure their profits and prices dropped to Rs. At this level prices steadied and ruled slightly better on scattered buying by local jobbers but the market closed quiet at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.|M.	286	289|8	285	286
Broach J.|A.	293	293|8	292	292
Oomra March	273|8	273|8	271|8	272
Oomra May	276	276	274	274
Bengal March	260	260	259	259|8
Bengal May	260	260	259	259|8

SEWRI MARKET.

Following Liverpool opening prices quiet at a decline of 5 points, Broach April|May delivery opened at Rs. 285 and declined eight annas on small selling. Prices rallied on buying by commission agents and finally the market closed steady as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.|M.	286	287|8	285	286
Broach J.|A.	292	292|8	291|8	292
Oomra March	272	272	271|8	272
Oomra May	273|8	274	273	274
Bengal March	260	261	260	261
Bengal May	260	262	260	262

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

The Sampin closed this morning as under:

	Yen.
February	200.80 plus .08
May	205.40 plus .10
August	209.80 —.90

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Bengal March				260
Bengal May				260
Broach A.|M.				286
Broach J.|A.				292
Oomra March				272
Oomra May				274
Bengal	276	269	262	254
S. P.	272	265	258	250
Rajputana	276	269	262	254
Broach	—	306	—	—
Oomra No. 3	276	272	267	—
C. P. 1	291	287	282	—
C. P. 2	284	280	275	—
Khandesh	272	268	263	—
Muthia	271	267	262	—

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

200	Volkart Bros.	C.P. No. 2	285|286
100	E D. Sassoon	Miraj	318
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Karanja	281|282
100	Toyomankwa	Harsud	282
200	Toyomankwa	Bengal	270|271
100	A. Damodar	Maheji	270
100	Suzuki & Co.	C.P. No. 1	296
200	Suzuki & Co.	Berar	280|281
100	Forbes & Co.	Bengal	275
100	L. K. Vashanjee	Bengal	271
100	S. J. Devid	Muglai	275
400	Ralli Bros.	Muthia	276

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 21st

			Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	268/70
"	Fine	"	263/65
"	F.G.	"	258/60
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	262/63
"	F.G.	"	257/58
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	290/93
Nagpur	"	"	290/92
Yeotmal	"	"	284/85
Arvi	"	"	285/87
Amraoti	"	"	278/80
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	275/78
Mulkapur	"	"	270/72
Khandesh	"		268/70
Muthia	Fine		268/70
"	F.G.	"	. ..
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		290/300
Purna	Average	"	275/80
Pabani/Sailu	"	"	270/75
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	280/90

Broach Fine M.G. 310 Feb. 305 March. 30

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 21st inst:—

Wheat	5,695 Cwts.
Linseed	5,483 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,879 "
Gingellyseeds	1,995 "
Poppyseed	79 "
Groundnuts	9,718 "
Castorseed	5,968 "
Rice	1,932 "
Myrabollams	2,606 "
Cottonseed	3,568 "
Mowraseed	305 "
Gram	987 "
Joowar	1,360 "
Maize	49 "
Bajree	2,554 "
Coal	2,938 tons.

"AMERICAN COTTON FEAUTURELESS."

PRESIDENT'S DECISION AWAITED.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Our New York friends Messrs. Harris Irby and Vose wire to us to-day as under, write Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee of Bombay:—

"Cotton featureless. Awaiting President's decision on Farm Bill."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 21st.

In full-pressed Bales.	19. 2. 27	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1 264	2,86,783	2,53,183
Central India ..	2,140	2,01,191	2,71,961
Barsi and Nagar ..	680	1,56,189	1,56,294
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50	52,293	53,774
Berar	5,528	4,41,946	3 31,400
Central Provinces ..	3,050	1,66,907	1,68,173
Total Oomras	12,712	13,05,619	12,24,785
Dholera ..	1,003	61,242	1,35,160
N. W. Provinces	....	61 360	1,23,769
Rajputana	14	25,061	66,570
Sind-Punjab ..	560	81,211	1,73,228
Broach	500	2,327	1,29,420
Coompta & Dharwar		20,926	14,587
Westerns-Northerns	2	9,399	9,378
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,626	6,513
Persian	142	3,016	2,167
American		85,608	200
Egyptian and African	156	22,398	21,897
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		50	439
Total	15,089	16,73,238	19,19,5e6

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 19. 2. 27.	17 Feb. This year.	Last year
Europe	2,733	1,13,418	2,69,298
Japan & China ..	26,800	6,31,346	8,25,481
Coast Ports ..		6,919	13,962
Up-country by Rail		49,173	44,700
Afloat in harbour for Europe.			
China and Japan		77,738	54,691
Total		29,533 9,08,593	12 03,131

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931 Rs. 94/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.

5 Per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/2

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/2.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105-4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/4.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/10.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Re. 86/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 112-8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs 77/9; 1945-55 Rs. 107/4.

STOCK EXCHANGE

WEAKNESS IN TEXTILES.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

There was only moderate business in most sections and the tendency remained unsettled. Tata Iron shares displayed a steadier tone Ordinary and Defferds shares rallying slightly.

Mill shares were rather quiet and showed an easier tendency.

We quote:—B. Dyeing 928|12, Fazul 910, Century 422|8, Pearl 522|8, Crescent 182|8, Indore 345, Nagpur 522|8, Swadesh 525, New Great 320, Colaba 141|4, Simplex 150, B. Burma 597|8, Tram 133|12, Tata Hydro 1052|8, Tata Deff. 171|4, Tata Ord. 57|8, Andhra Ord. 826, Tata Power 592|8.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Div	Quotaions Rs.	as.
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	78	8
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	30	8
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1440	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	366	4
Union	5	0	4 3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	19	
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	29	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	115	
Katni Cement O...	100	..	131	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	360	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6	6
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	50	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	905	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10p.c.	150	
Central Province ..	700	70p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102	8
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	101	
Larkhana	100	5p.c.	84	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5p.c	89	XD
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5p.c.	98	XD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5p.c.	11½	
Sind Light ..	100	12p.c.	151	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8p.c.	715	
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	76	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation CO. ..	250	..	190	
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	350	..	235	
Scindia Steam ..	15/0	..	13	8
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	820	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	133	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	8 XD
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1052	8
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	985	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	592	8
Tata power P. ..	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Batsi Press ..			435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1040	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar ..	500	80	850	
New East India ..	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	545	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	258	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19½	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125	20	597	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New ..	0	8	175	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	47	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-6-9	6	13
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	340	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1000	50Y	647	8
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14	25	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	128	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	77	
Tata Iron and steel Def	30		171	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	57	8
Thacker	50	..	110	
Telephone	50	nil	39	8
Madras United	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathuradas ..	100	..	77	8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	50	4	90	
New City of Bombay	110	10	165	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	32	
Osmanshahi ..	7	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	522	8
Phoenix	100	10	420	
Premier	100	..	10	
Sasoon Cotton ..	100	..		
Sasoon Silk ..	500	..	605	
Sholapur	1,000	..	220	8150
Simplex	260	..	150	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500	40	1610	
Swadeshi	100	18	525	
Swan	100	..	158	12
Tata Mill O. ..	400	..	107	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2525	
Vishnu P. ..	500	35	590	
Western India, Spng.	1,000	Saj	875	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22 8	950	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1¼p.c.	4	
Mule Insurance Co. Ltd.				

AMAZONS OF THE FACTORY

BRICKWORKS FEATS OF STRENGT

Some surprising details of the comparative physical strength of women in factories and the modern college girl were given by Professor P. Cathcart, Gardiner Professor of Chemical Physiology at Glasgow University, in a lecture at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Piccadilly, W.

In investigations made by the Medical Research Council, at the request of the Home Secretary, to determine the load that can be comfortably carried by an average woman, it was found that the heaviest work done by women was at chemical works at Glasgow and a brickworks in the Midlands. Professor Catheart said: "In the chemical works the girls employed were literally remarkable for their physique and the grace of their carriage. They all worked bare-footed and carried out their various operations with great skill and ease. The astonishing thing was that most of these perfect young women—no girl was employed under 16—were born and bred in one of the worst districts of Glasgow. We saw one woman who shovelled 20 to 25 tons of raw material to a height of two and a half feet in a day.

"In the case of the brick-works the work done was also very heavy. Although the girls were allowed to select their own load they carried as a rule more than 100 pounds a distance of 70 to 80 yards, while the women who had barrows had normal loads of from four to four and a half cwt. One woman, was found who moved 36 tons of material in a day, yet the good carriage of the women was noteworthy."

STRONGEST AT 18.

Girls, said Professor Catheart, reach their maximum strength at 18, but unemployed girls in tested groups were found to be of definitely smaller stature.

Girls at a college were found to be of greater height, weight, and strength than either factory or unemployed girls, but could not compare in strength with the girls employed at the chemical works.

W. I. A. A. ACTIVITIES

Regarding the subject of reckless driving in Central India the Political Agent Central India States and Malwa informed the Association that as a result of their representations necessary action was being taken by the Dhar and Barwani Durbars, also by the Political Agent, Manpur.

It was notified to the Committee that that the Bombay Tramways Co., Ltd., had already commenced removing some of their present Stopping places.

Regarding re-registration of Motor Vehicles considerable correspondence was laid on the table between the Commissioner of Police and the Association, and further action was authorised.

H. H. The Maharaja of Rewa, and Sir Dorabji J. Tata, Bart., were elected life-Members and nine ordinary members were elected.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE. OVERSEAS.

The ceremony of the general parade for inspection by Col. R. A. Needham, and presentation of awards of the Venerable Order of St. John by His Excellency the Governor will come off on Thursday (the 24th inst)., at 8 a.m. on the playground of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.

Jupiter	15	..	4 14
New India ..	25		21
Oriental Life ..	100	30p.c.	1450

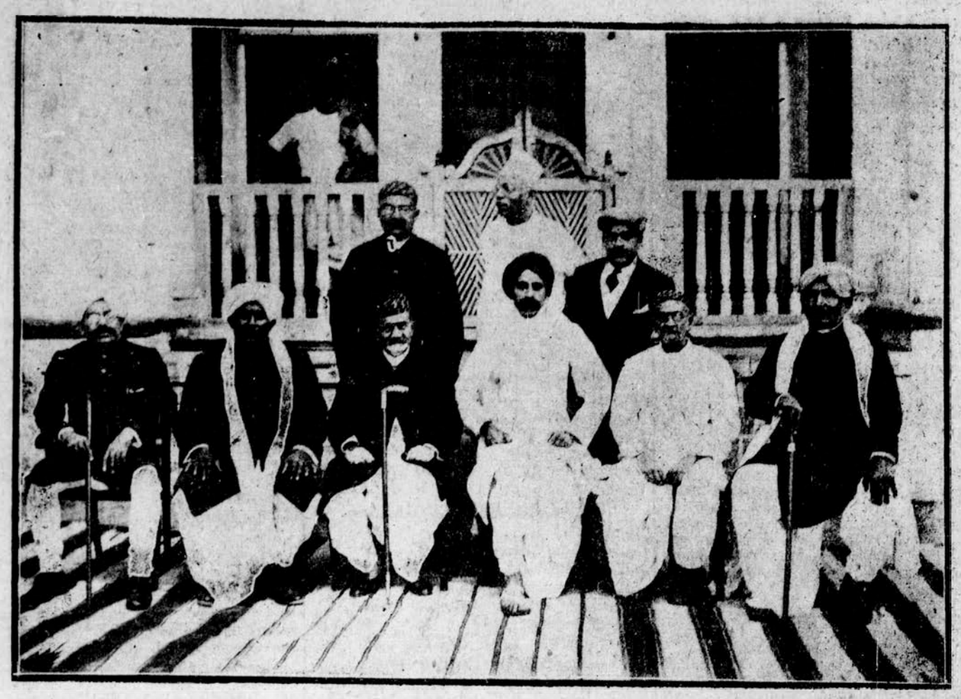
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad				407 8
Bombay Cotton				.. 305
Bombay Dyeing	930	930	926 4	928 12
Century	422 8	422 8	420	422 8
Central India	522 8			
Colaba Land				141 4
Crescent				182 8
Edward Sassoon				140
Fazulbhoy	910	911 4	906 4	910
Finlays				142 8
Globe				40
Gokak				123 12
Indian Bleaching				165
Indore Malwa ..				345
Kohinoor				1152 8
Madhowjee				..127 8
Mathuradas				75
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				115
New Great	320	320	317 8	320
Pearl ..	521 4	522 8	518 12	522 8
Pabany				.. 235
Phoenix				420
Simplex				150
Swadeshi .. 525				
Swan Mills				158 12
Tata Mills				107 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

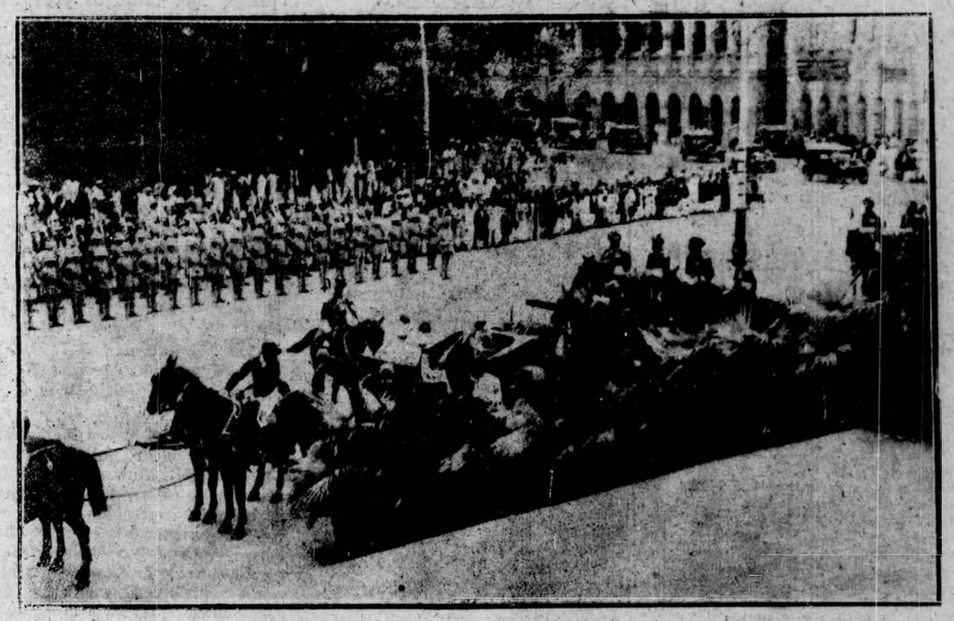
Alcock ..				258 12
Bombay Steam				190
Bundi Cement				19
Central Indian Mining				29
Indian Cement ..				115
Katni Cement ord.				131 4
Shivrajpur				50 4
Tram Co. Ord.				133 12
Tata Hydro 1041 4	1052 8	1040	1052 8	
Tata Iron&Steel ord.	57 57 8	55 12	57 8	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	165 171 4	165	171 4	
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent. ..				77 86
Govt. Paper 5 per cent. ..				107 4

THE DEPUTATION TO CUTCH.



A group photo, taken at Bhuj, of the Cutchi People's Conference Deputation to Cutch. Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas, the President, is seated fourth from the left.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE COUNCIL.



"Chronicle" Photo.

H. E. The Governor arriving in state at the Town Hall to address the Council.

VILLIVAKKAM TRIPLE MURDER.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST "SAKTI" WORSHIPPERS.

POLICE VERSION OF THE MOTIVE.

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

Preliminary trial will be resumed to-day at the Magistrate's Court, Saidapet in the sensational case connected with the triple murder committed last December in Villivakkam, a suburb of the City.

Public interest has been aroused by the murder not being suspected of till after a fortnight after it was committed and then by the sudden discovery of the victims' bodies in a highly decomposed state in the backyard of the accused's garden. The bodies were intered deep in the earth and well-grown plantain trees had been planted over the grave to bloster up all the traces of the deed.

The victims who lost their lives in the tragedy are:—

1. Venkata Krishniah, a staunch Theosophist and an ex-employee of the Y. M. I. A., aged sixty years.

2. Subbamma, a native of Nellore, aged about 40 years.

3. Rajeswari, the last unmarried daughter of Subbamma aged 11 years.

The persons figuring as accused in the case are:—

1. Subba Rao an ex-Railway employee residing in Villivakam aged about 40 years. 2. Audi Narayaniah aged about 25 years, the second son-in-law of Subbamma. 3. Tulasi Amma, wife of Subba Rao.

The charge against the first two is murder and against the third abatement of murder.

All persons concerned in the crime the accused, the victims and most of the witnesses are all close relatives and they all belong to the Andhra Brahmin community.

CULT OF HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Public interest in the murder grew intense when the police alleged that the motive for murder was the desire of Subba Rao to become a millionaire through Sakthi puja which could be completed only with human sacrifice. With that end in view the police are letting in evidence to show that he was in needy circumstances and that he belonged to the weird cult of Sakti worshippers.

Audinarayanaiah is alleged to be a youth of dissolute habits passing off as an eminent Theosophist and Devil driver. He is reported to be a cruel husband and when his mother-in-law remonstrated he is said to have threatened to take away her life. The case against Tulasi Amma is that she does not reveal as to how Subbamma and Rajeswari who came to their house did not leave it alive.

The preliminary trial which began in the middle of January attracted large crowds. Bishop Leadbeater was one of the first witnesses. He was shown certain letters purported to be signed by him and circulated by an unknown Agency which had been used in furthering Audinarayaniah's designs. He repudiated them all.—Free Press.

NAGPUR'S SYMPATHY WITH WORKERS.

INVITATION TO "SAK."

NAGPUR, Feb. 21.

A largely attended public meeting was held here last night to express sympathy with the strikers of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The meeting adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers and their suffering families, and emphatically endemned the action of the authorities concerned for the firing and bayonet charge on and against the strikers.

FUND FOR STRIKERS.

At the meeting a fund was inaugurated to render hlep to the strikers. Collections were made and about Rs. 400 were donated on the spot. A committee has been formed for the purpose with Mr. Abhyankar as Chairman and Mr. Dhawale and Mr. Fule, as secretaries.

The strikers who have left work complain that they have not been paid their dues and consequently they are suffering hardship. The Managing Director of the Railway administration was here to induce the workers to go back to work, but the workers insisted on their grievances being redressed. The strike on the Nagpur-Gondia section is now complete.

NAGPUR INVITES "SAK."

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., has wired to the Nagpur workers asking them to stand by their Union. The Communist M.P., has been invited to Nagpur.

Mr. Ruikar, Secretary of the Provincial Trade Union Congress, has sent a telegram to Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., complaining to him that there has been intimidation by the traffic staff who are trying to evict the strikers from their quarters with police help.—Free Press.

"GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR TROUBLES."

SECTION 144 TO THE SCENE.

NEW DELH, February 21.

Mr. V. V. Giri, the President of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Union wires from Bilaspur to-day to the members of the Assembly thus: "Union telegrams conveying ordinary news from different places systematically creates confusion, suspicion and greatest discontent among men for lack of real information of the situation. Government is responsible for unnecessary troubles."

In the course of another telegram from Chakradharpur, Mr. Giri says that the order under Section 144 was served this afternoon on himself and Mr. Mukund Lal Sircar at Chakradharpur. He thinks that Government are indirectly helping the Railway administration.—Free Press.

THE STRIKE SPREADS.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 21.

Messrs. Giri and Mukund Lal Sircar are touring Adra, Bhujudih, Chakradharpur, Tatanagar, Gondia, Bilaspur and Nagpur. The Nainpur Branch at a meeting held last night declred the strike. Strikers are everywhere peaceful and firm. Notices have been issued on the two workers externing them from the Adra Railway colony jurisdiction. The strike has spread to Gondia, Machada and Midnapur in addition to Shalimar, Sontragachi, Nagpur and Adra stations. Trains are running late. Reports from Bujudih states that the Traffic Loco. Carriage and Engineering employees have struck work from midnight of February 19. It is reported, Auxiliary Force has been replaced by Gurkhas.—Free Press.

A Lucknow message of Monday's date says: 'Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab arrived here this morning. Accompanied by Sir William Marris he will leave for Gorakpur to-night, where, it is understood, they will visit the state of Sardar Sundar Singh Majethia, ex-member of the Executive Conneil of the Punjab Governor.—Free Press.

The well-known Gujarati poet, Manikant, whose death at Cambay was announced a few days ago.

RAILWAY BUDGET.

CONGRESS AND NATIONAL PARTIES' DECISION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Both the Congress and National parties of the Assembly met this evening and discussed the business which comes up in the Assembly next week.

There was considerable discussion at both party meetings on the attitude to be adopted on the Railway Budget. Both have determined to vote against the entire demand for the Railway Board in order to protest against the non-appointment of any Indian. It is stated that the Congress Party in accordance with the mandate of the Gauhati Congress will oppose every item of the Railway Budget; but whether at the actual voting time they would confine their opposition to merely saying "no," or also divide the Assembly, would depend on the importance of the subject and the policy involved as well as of the amount of support from other parties. The Nationalist Party is expected to support the Congress Party in almost all items, but the attitude of the Independent Party will not be known until it meets.

Mr. K. C. Neogy has definitely joined the Nationalist Party whose strength is now 22. Mr. S. N. Haji is also expected to join this Party shortly.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL IN SESSION.

ADJOURNMENT ON STRIKE DISALLOWED.

CALCUTTA, February 21.

The Bengal Council met this afternoon at the Town Hall, the Rajah of Santosh, the President of the Council occupying the chair. The attendance was small. After questions and answers, an attempt was made by Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhuri, Labour Member, to adjourn the House to discuss the grave situation at Kharagpur, but as the notice was not given in time, the President disallowed it and the matter was dropped for the day.

The Hon. J. Donald, presented the budget of Bengal Government for 1927-28 and claimed satisfactory results.—Free Press.

The news of a Hindu boy having been kidnapped from Poona by a Mahomedan, published last week, has been officially contradicted. It is stated that the boy confessed o the District Superintendent of Police that the story was false.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARK

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

In the share market Jutes opened firm unchanged though the feeling was somewhat quieter towards the afternoon for the lower priced issues on profit taking. Albion was a strong feature. In coals only a small number of transactions were registered at steady rates. Cottons and teas were steady with little doing. In industrials Indian Iron and Steel are marked up while Marshalls are the turn easier. Government securities were steady unaltered. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government paper 77/6, 5 per cent. loan 1935 102/6, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 104-12, do 1932 107/2.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1455.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ord 25|8, Dunlar ord 217, Kesoram 4|8, New Ring ord 29|2|8.

Jutes:—Albion 555, Auckland 303|8, Bally ord 259|8, Budge Budge 560, Cheviot 231, Clive 40|8; Craig 5|7; Dalhousie ord 385; Delta 621|8; Empire 59; Fort Gloster ord 1,000; Gondalpara ord 1135; Howrah 47|14; Hukumchand ord 15|2, do pref 97; India 186; Kelvin ord 865; Khardah 533; Lawrence pref 121; Lansdowne 320; Lothian 518; Naihati ord 535; National 34|10; Northbrook 61; Nuddea 49|8; Orient 285; Presidency 9|7; Reliance 84; Standard ord 500; Union ord 658|8.

Coals:—Bengal Coal 482|8, Bengal Nagpur Coal 63, Borrea ord 19|8, Burrakur ord. 18|8, Kuntodih 3, Jainty Central 4|6, Raneegunge 31|12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical pref. 10|6, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord. 10|14, Indian Iron and Steel 11|2, Marshall and Co. 3|8, Behar Rice 2, B. I. Corporation ord. 4|8, Madan Theatres 4|4, Bengal Paper ord. 37|8, Bengal Assam Steamship ord. 236|8.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 31|8, Huldibari 31|12, Rajabh 39.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven-eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-four thirty seconds pence.—A.P.

WEATHER REPORT.

RAIN IN SIND AND GUJARAT.

SIMLA, Feb. 21.

The disturbance over North-West India has passed eastwards, and lies this morning as a depression over the central parts of the country.

It has caused widespread rain from lower Sind and Gujarat to the United Provinces, and snow over the Punjab, the Kunaon Hills and Kashmir. A few light falls of rain have also occurred in Baluchistan and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Meerut one and a half inches, Dehra Dun a quarter, Mukteswar, Mussoorie, Chakrata, and Dharampur half each Simla, Dalhousie, Delhi and Hissar quarter, Sonamarg one, Hyderabad (Sind) quarter, Karachi half Bikaner three-quarters, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Mount Abu quarter, Jaipur and Ajmir Half, Dwarka quarter.

The temperature is markedly below normal over Rajputana and the neighbourhood.

Forecast:—General decrease in North-West India and extension into East United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S POLICE FORCE.

MOTION IN THE CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, moved.—"That the President be requested to represent to the Governor in Council that the Corporation are of opinion that the expenditure in connection with the Police Force of the City of Bombay in the next Budget should not be reduced and that if any reductions have already been proposed the Corporation recommend that Government will be pleased to restore those grants by supplementary grants as the Police Force is already undermanned to a very great extent."

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded the motion and it was agreed to unanimously.

MPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

REVISED BUDGET STIMATES ADOPTED

A meeting of the Improvement Trust Board was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said that the Budget disclosed an unsatisfactory state of things and indicated no improvement all.

Dr. J. V. Vora regretted that even after receiving municipal contribution the Trust was not able to pay sinking charges. He advised to curtail their programme and dispense with the staff.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe suggested to stop all the improvement works on the outskirts of the city from next year.

Dr. D. B. Master admitted that though he opposed the establishment of the trust at first, he said the good done by that body in the last few years.

The Chief Officer said the reduction of the deficit depended upon the brisk trade of Bombay, because by the flourishing trade only people could buy land from the Improvement Trust at a reasonable price. He assured the house, however, that, he was doing his best to increase the revenue and reduce the deficit.

Sir V. A. Dabholker advised the municipal corporation to expedite their drainage scheme of north of the island to enable the trust to sell their developed land at normal prices. Plots of land, he said, were ready for sale but, people were not buying them owing to bad smell at Worli in absence of drainage. If that scheme was not taken in hand soon, he said, the trust would have to divert the channel to Love Grove again.

After some discussion the revised Budget estimates for 1927-28 were approved and adopted.

It was published in a Poona paper some ime ago that a Hindu boy, named Chiplunkar was kidnapped by a Muslim. This is contradicted officially and the newspaper that had given currency to this false rumour has been served by the District Magistrate with a notice calling upon him to immediately contradict it.—Free Press.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S "HIGHHANDEDNESS."

HITCH IN BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PRESENT EXECUTIVE ON THE WAR-PATH.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, held under the presidency of Mr. Jitendralal Bannerji, on February 20, the following resolutions were adopted:—

As a consequence of the resolution expressing want of confidence in the present Executive Council, which was carried at the last meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee meeting by 105 to 101 votes, we the members of the said Executive Council had resolved to resign in a body, leaving it to the office-bearers to go on functioning with the discharge of routine duties till the appointment of a new council and a new set of office-bearers. However a new situation has arisen owing to the action of the Working Committee in having ignored and suppressed the Executive Council altogether and having created an "ad hoc" election board for running the Corporation elections. We consider that this action on the part of the Working Committee is arbitrary, unconstitutional, high-handed and subversive of those principles of provincial and district autonomy for which the Congress has been fighting all along.

DEMAND OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

In view of these circumstances and in the interest of those principles of democratic and constitutional procedure which it is the part of the business of the National Congress to establish and uphold in this country, we consider it a point of honour and duty to ignore the Working Committee's unauthorised and highhanded interference in the local affairs of a province and accordingly, we hereby resolve as follows: "(a) Tht the members of the the Executive Council shall not resign their seats but continue to go on functioning till a further decision on the subject is obtained at the next general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. (b) that the so-called selected board (with Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta as president and Mr. Suresh Chandra Das as secretary) which prefers to run the Corporation elections, on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee, has no authority to do so and the rate payers of Calcutta be informed accordingly, (c) that the Executive Council refuses to accept the resignations tendered by Mr. Bannerjee and Mr. Sasmal and requests these gentlemen to withdraw the same, (d) that this Executive Council shall forthwith proceed with the nomination of the Congress candidates of different wards of Calcutta and shall sit from day to day till it has finished the business."

Resolution No. 2: A sub-committee consisting of the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy and Mr. Hemant Kumar Sarkar has been formed for the purpose of working out the details about the starting of a new English daily as suggested by Mr. Ananthnath Mullick.—Free Press.

ONE MORE BATCH OF SATYAGRAHI

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 21.

Another batch of volunteers left Jubbulpore yesterday for the Patuakhalli Satyagraha.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Bombay Legislative Council meets at 2 p.m.

Adjourned special meeting of Schools Committee, Corporation Hall, 5-10 p.m. (2) Adjourned meeting of Schools Committee 5-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A preliminary meeting will be held for making arrangements for future classes.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Ordnsay" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in January last was 860; males being 710 and 150 females.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 23rd instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.) instead of on Tuesday, the 22nd instant as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P and O Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrive at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

BHATIA RAJPUT MARRIAGE.

Mr. Moolchand Bhatia of Nathdwara has married Bai Parvatibai, a Rajput girl at Nadiad. A public meeting of Bhatias will be held on Wednesday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, to congratulate the bride and bridegroom.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 10th instant arrived at Aden at noon on the 20th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 25th instant.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct tomorrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA.

The extraordinary general body meeting which was to be held on the 20th instant to deal with the question of rent has been postponed to be held on Sunday (the 27th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Association. All members are requested to attend.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE. CELEBRATION OF SIR R. BADEN-POWELL'S BIRTHDAY.

The 70th anniversary of the birthday of the Chief Scout Sir Robert Raden-Powell will be celebrated under the auspices of the Boy Scouts Troops of the Aryan Excelsior League, Ram Mohan English School, Sheth Dharamsey G. Thackersey High School today (Tuesday) at 5.30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attacks 4 (including 1 imported from Malvan), death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 72: Total mortality this day last year was 80.

MUNICIPAL WIRELESS CONCERT.

A wireless concert of English and Indian music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., and can be listened to in the Malabar Hill Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier. The Indian programme will be provided by Prof. K. D. Tendulkar of Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar.

REVEREND RATHOD AGAIN.

ANOTHER CASE FILED AGAINST HIM

His Worship Mr. P. N. Thackar, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate ordered notice to issue against Rev. Rathod, prbation officer, Criminal Tribes settlement at Bombay calling upon him to show cause why process should not be issued in the case in which Ananda Kissan charged the clergyman with the abduction and enticement of a woman named Champibai at the instance of her husband. Subsequent to the orders of the Court being passed, another complainant Hanbira a member of the Mangawadi Criminal tribe appeared before his Worship and presented an information against Rev. Rathod charging him with cheating in respect of Rs. 105. The complainant alleged that he had given him a sum of Rs. 60/ for procuring a wife for him from the Mangawdi community. The clergyman introduced the woman Champibai to him and they were sent to the settlement at Ambarnath where the woman declined to live with the complainant as she had her husband living, but ultimately yielded under pressure from Rev. Rathod. On their return to Bombay the complainant alleged that he paid Rev. Rathod a further sum of Rs. 45 but subsequently to the payment he got to know that the woman had already been married the complainant accordingly found out that he had been cheated since he was induced to part with the money on the representation that Rev. Rathod would procure him a suitable and a marriageble wife. He prayed for process. His Worship ordered notice to be issued against the respondent calling upon him to show cause why process should not be issued on a charge of cheating.

TENNIS.

W. I. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

BROUGH EXTENDS CHUNILAL.

There were some hard tussles witnessed in the Western India Tournament on Monday when the usual big crowd was present. Few would have thought that Brough could give Chunilal a fight in their singles match, but the Gymkhana player rose to the occasion and although he was beaten after three hard sets, there was not much between the two. After Chunilal had taken the first set, Brough settled down in grim earnest and fighting for every point equalised the set score by winning at 8—6. The final set was a gruelling affair with plenty of good tennis and long rallies, Chunilal eventually winning at 7—5. Suvarna was not at his best when he met Pitt in the singles and although the game was not as one-sided as it appeared, it was disappointing to see the match decided in two straight sets. Pitt's placing and court craft was very good and when he came up to the net he was rarely beaten. The Okazaki-Bhagwat match was another good match where the more forceful player was able to win in two straights. Mrs. Lucas' hard service and driving was too much for Mrs. Row who could only get two games in each set.

THE RESULT.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Pitt beat Suvarna, 6—3, 6—0.
Kittagawa beat Nadkarni, 6—3, 6—1.
Chunilal beat Brough 6—3, 6—8, 7—5.
Khardekar beat Rao, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.
Okazaki beat Bhagwat, 7—5, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

England and Chesney beat Dastoor and Daruwalla, 6—3, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Tomonaga and Mrs. Hunt beat Annett annd Mrs. Roberts, 6—3, 6—3.
England and Mrs. Hughes beat Okazaki and Miss Chase, 6—2, 7—5.
Mrs. Lucas beat Mrs. Row, 6—2, 6—2.
Miss Talyarkhan beat Mrs. Portlock, 6—2, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

QUEEN'S ROAD 4-45 P.M.

Court No. 1.—Brough and Le Roy vs. Liladhar and Khatau, followed by Mrs. Hughes vs. Miss Talyarkhan, followed by Raja Iyer and Mrs. Lucas vs. Pereira and Miss Joss.

Court No. 2.—Raja Iyer vs. Khardekar, followed by Hadi vs. Tomonaga, followed by Meyer vs. Chunilal.

Court No. 4.—Pitt vs. Okazaki, followed by Suvarna and Rangaswami vs. Harding and Tuck.

Court No. 5 (at 4-45 prompt).—Mrs Hunt vs. Mrs. Roberts.

Court No. 6 (at 4-45 prompt).—Miss Stebbing and Miss Evans vs. Mrs. Kemp and Miss Wallis.

To play on first available courts.—Gole and Vartak vs. Pitt and Visram.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

UP-COUNTRY TEAMS RESPOND WELL.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament which will commence on Saturday, the 26th has attracted a choice selection of entries, local and otherwise, the up-country teams, especially responding well, and there is promise of a very successful and interesting feast of hockey in store for local enthusiasts.

UP-COUNTRY TEAMS.

G. I. P. Railway "All Blacks" Kalyan.
Sultania Pioneers, Bhopal.
European Railway Institute, Jhansi.
R. B. Boota Singh's Club, Sarapur.
B. B. and C. I. Rly., Loco. S. C. Ajmere.
G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpore.
Barnes' High School, Deolali.
Christ Church, Old Boys, Jubbulpore.
Christ Church, Jubbulpore.
Belgal-Nagpur Railway, Calcutta.
Kedarnath Team, Jhansi.
N.-W. Railway, Karachi.
St. Patrcik's, Karachi.
Bulsar H. C.
Poona Rangers.

LOCAL TEAMs.

V. J. T. Institute, Bombay.
Customs' A. C., Bombay.
Lusitanians S. C. 'B', Bombay.
Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of Science.
P. J. Hindu Gym., Bombay.
B. B. and C. I. Rly., 'A', Bombay.
G. I. P. Rly. Mechanics' Institute, Parel.
Cathedral H. S., Bombay.
Grant Medical College, Bombay.
B. B. R. A., Bombay.
"Times of India," Bombay.
The Comrades, Bombay.
Black and White H. C., Bombay.
The Rovers, Bombay.
Instituto Luso Indiano, Bombay.
Parel S. C., Bombay.
Eastern Telegraphs, Bombay.
Lusitanians S. C. 'A', Bombay.
B. E. S. Old Boys, Bombay.
Calling Catholic Assn., Bombay.
St. Xaier's College, Bombay.
Salsette Amateur Athletic, Bombay.
Y. M. C. A., Byculla.
St. Andrews, Bandra,
Parsee Cyclists.
R. A. Mess.
Bombay City Police.
Bombay Port Trust.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

WHY IS THE REPORT NOT PUBLISHED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is very curious that the report of the Director of Industries for the last year is not yet out and placed in the hands of the members of the Council although many other reports of other departments which are not nation-building are out. In absence of such a report it is not possible for the members of the Council to oppose any observations regarding the working of the said departments. Will the Director of Information please make a note of this and see that the report is out before the Government make demands for the Grants?—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA.

ALL QUIET IN THE CITY,

TWO FATAL CASUALTIES REPORTED

FEELING REFERENCE IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

MONDAY MORNING.

The disturbance gave apprehension of a widespread conflagration, thank heavens, subsided without much loss to life and property in the early hours of Monday morning. The Sikh procession started with music at about 4 p.m. from Gurudwara situate in Nagdevi Street. They went through Bhandariwada, Jamli Street, Carnac Road, Kazi Syed Street, Musjid Bunder, Barabhaya Moholla, and Bhajipala Lane without any mishap. The conflict occurred only on its return journey when playing of music was taken objection of by the Mahomedans in Chukla Street with the result already reported in these columns. The Commissioner of Police apprehending the seriousness of the situation lost no time in requisitioning several leaders of the Mahomedan community residing in the same locality, viz., Sardar Suleman Kasam Mitha, Sharif Devji Kanji and Mr. Jusab Ahmed who persuaded the unwieldy Mahomedan crow to disperse, but wihout result.

The police fired in the air at 1-10 a.m. to scare away the surging crowd. The police did not make any arrest out of a tumltous crowd of more than ten thousand. Only one man is reported to have been arrested while the number of injured is not yet ascertained. Those who were taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment were 25 of whom two persons have succumbed to their injuries. Out of the dead, one is a Mahomedan who died in the mosque in Chakla Street while a Sikh whose clothes were set fire to by the furious mob died in G. T. Hospital subsequently. The Gurudwara, the sacred temple of the Sikhs, was also pelted with stones and has been somewhat damaged.

On Monday the Chukla and Nagdevi Streets presented a gloomy spectacle, as all the shops were closed. The Multanis who odo banking business in Nagdevi Street have as a precaution thought it prudent to close their business till complete calm and peace are restored. The business in other localities, viz., Jhaveri Bazar, Shaikh Memon Street and Bhuleswar was going on as usual.

POLICE RETICENT.

TWO FATAL CASUALTIES.

The police are reticent over Sunday's affair and treat it as a light and trival matter which has in no way affected the Hindu-Mohamedan relations in the city. They are trying to find out the cause of the trouble and with that view called several leaders of Sikh and Multani communities as well as Muttavali and members of the committee of the Chakla street Mosque for inquiry at the Head Police Station. It will take at least two days to go through the whole tragic episode to find out the truth and the culprits and in the mean time they impress upon the public the need for maintaining the balance of mind and not to be led away by communal feelings. A report has already been sent by the Commissioner of Police on Monday afternoon to the Government of Bombay on the matter but even in that, it is understood, he has refrained from giving the cause of the trouble which is under enquiry and has confined himself mainly to the facts which occurred at the Chakla street till early on Monday morning.

NO WOMAN INJURED.

The report in a local contemporary that the firing took place twice causing considerable casualties is exagerrated as the Chief Presidency Magistrate only ordered the firing once. It is not true that any woman was injured. One unknown Mohmedan was hit fatally in the firing and succumbed to his injury on the spot. Among the police who received injuries from the pelting of the stones are also two officers, viz., Sergeant Littlewood and Sub-Inspector Satam.

INJURED PERSONS.

The following injured persons were treated at the G. T. Hospital:—

1. Ratansey Samji (died subsequently).
2. Mumtazali.
3. Mia Mohmed Janmohmed.
4. Shanker Govind.
5. Jagdu Mahabir.
6. Luxmon Hari (police constable).
7. Tukaram Lalji (police constable).
8. Damu Babaji (police constable).
9. Rama Kalaji (police constable).
10. Bhagu Yeshwant (police constable).
11. Shaikh Abbas (police constable).
12. Shatsav Ramji (police constable).
13. Raghunath Keshav (police constable).
14. Mahapat Babaji (police constable).
15. Shanker Balu (police constable).
16. Soma Narayen (police constable).
17. Kosavi Govind (police constable).
18. Bhau Pandurang (police constable).
19. Chalan Rama (police constable).
20. Nima Hussein (Mohmedan).
21. Tulsi Sing Chhandersingh (Sikh).
22. Narayen Singh (Sikh).

A MUSLIM DIES OF BULLET WOUNDS

The coroner held an inquest on Monday morning touching the death of the Mohmedan who died of bullet wounds at Chakla street Musjid. Evidence was led to show that the deceased was among crowd who were called upon by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to disperse but defied the order. Firing was resorted to as a result when he received bullet wound and died on the spot. No body came forward to identify the deceased, as apprently he had no fixed residence. The jury returned a verdict of death by gun shot and justified the firing by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Although the situation was quiet on Monday the Police, as a precautionary measure, have posted two armed posses at Chakla street. Occasionally a few persons collect there out of curiosity but so far the locality is void of acrimonious feelings. As the Police do not allow people to collect in the streets some residents of the locality have hit upon a novel plan of viewing the situation by sitting on the roof of the buildings and thus be away from the danger zone. As a result of the riot two persons have lost their lives, viz., one Mohmedan and a Sikh. The former died at the Chakla street and the latter in G. T. Hospital.

THE MUSLIM VERSION.

NO FEELINGS AGAINST HINDUS.

A representative of "The Chronicle" visited the locality of Sunday's disturbances and questioned some prominent Muslims as to the origin of the Sikh-Muslim fracas. It was generally asserted by all Muslims who were questioned by our representative that the provocation came from the Sikh procession. The procession of Sikhs started from the Sindhi Gurdwara at Koliwada and passed the mosque, at Masjid Bunder playing music. When it arrived near the Zakaria Mosque it continued playing music. Some Muslims there objected to the playing of music, but no heed was paid. It is alleged that even some of the Multanis, who have their shops there, vainly tried to dissuade the Sikhs from playing music. The men who played the band, it is alleged, at this stage left the procession, the members of which proceeded on their way playing on harmonium and other instruments of music they had brought with them. In Nagdevi Street, the music was continued before the Bohra Mosque despite remonstrance from the Bohras and when the procession reached the mosque at Chakla, a Muslim youth objected to the music, and was, it is alleged, attacked with a Kirpan by one of the Sikhs. This, it is stated, enraged the Muslims who had gathered there and led to a free fight.

The prominent Muslims and others interviewed by our representative assured him that throughout the happenings on Sunday, there was no manifestation of any hostile feelings against any Hindu.

"BOMBAY'S FAIR NAME BESMIRCHED."

FINANCE MEMBER'S REGRET.

In the course of his Budget Speech, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, alluding [illegible] to the disturbance in the City said:—

"Hon. Members will have read in the morning papers of the very regrettable rioting which took place in a very busy part of the City last night. For the first time since the country has been convulsed by the present acute communal situation has the fair name of this Cosmopolitan City been besmirched, to give point, as it were, to the argument I am advancing and to the need of caution. I am happy to say that the trouble has quieted down, and that the limited locality which it affected has resumed its normal peaceful appearance. I trust that the strong common sense of the inhabitants of this City, which always prides itself on giving the lead to the rest of India, will prevent fresh outbursts of frenzy."

CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

Gulam Dastgir Haji Mahomed Yusuf, who was arrested in connection with the riot that took place on Sunday night at Chakla, Street, was placed before Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon by Sub-Inspector Deshpande of the Pydownie Police Station under S. 151 of the Indian Penal Code. The Police applied for a remand, to complete their inquiries. The offence being bailable, the accused was allowed to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 200 with one surety in like amount, in default he was remanded into police custody till 2nd instant.

SIKH-MUSLIM FRACAS.

THE SIKH VERSION.

Mr. Saran Singh, President of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay sends us the following statement:

A procession was arranged by the Sindi Sikhs on the 20th February. The Sri Gurusingh Sabha was requested to join the procession. The procession started from the Sindi Gurdwara (Bhandari Street, Koliwada). A band was in attendance. The Sikhs were chanting religious hymns with music. The procession consisted of about 150 Sikhs of whom about 40 were women and children. The procession went on its way peacefully. When we reached near the Dongri Street mosque the Band was stopped but the chanting of hymns remained continued. At Zekria Mosque a young muslim objected to our "Kirtan". Many Muslims gathered at the place. I addressed the Mohammedans and told them that in deference to their religious feelings we had already stopped the band and that they should not insist on stopping the Kirtan. At this some of the elder people assured us that they had no objection to our Kirtan and that we should not mind what these young boys said.

The procession proceeded on; and passed in front of the Nagdevi Street mosque. No body objected to our Kirtan. When the procession reached the corner of Bhajipala Lane, a Hindu friend informed me that Mohamedans were gathering down the streets armed with lathis. When we proceeded further the Mohamedans blocked our way. I told them that we had license for that route and that there was no other way to reach our destination.

But they attacked us with lathis, soda water bottles and stones. The Sikhs remained passive. With great difficulty we reached the Gurdwara and entered the building. The Muslims attacked us in the Gurdwara and threw stones and bottles broke the windows and attempted to set the building on fire.

I telephoned to the Police and the Police reached the spot after some time. The mob had besieged the building from all sides. The police were at last successful to disperse the mob. At about four o'clock in the morning the Sikhs were driven in police lorries to their respective places.

When we entered the Gurdwara 4 Sikhs were left behind. One of them came in the Gurdwara after some time. He was badly bruised. I was informed by the Police that one of the four was admitted in the hospital. To-day morning I came to know that several cases of stray attacks on sikhs have occured.

ALL QUIET.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts and tact of Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, for the City, there was not the slightest trace on Monday night of the unhappy incidents of Sunday night. All parts of the city including the area where great commotion prevailed for over 10 hours on Sunday, were as quiet as normal throughout Monday and the police authorities seemed to be confident of there being no further trouble. At Chakla and the adjoining streets, the Carnac Road and the Madanpura, Byculla, Nagpada and Jacob Circle areas a strict watch was kept by the police while precautionary measures were taken in Mahim, Bandra and Kurla also. Save for a single stray assault on a young Sikh in Chakla Street, nothing untoward happened till Monday night.

A Somali residing at the Haji Musafar Khana at Carnac Road approached Mr. Baker, the Inspector in charge of the Pydhownie Police Station on Monday night at about 10-30 p.m. and complained that some Multanis residing in Puhoomul Building opposite the Musafar Khana were pelting stones at the Somalis. At the same time Mr. Baker received a telephone message from the residents of the Puhoomul Building complaining that stones were being thrown on their building by the Somalis of the Musafarkhana and calling for help. The officers of both the Pydhownie and Palton Road Police Stations with a posse of constables repaired to the scene at once and successfully tried to quiet the Somalis who it appeared were very much excited. A strong guard was posted on the spot. Save this there was "all quiet" and the fair name and prestige of the greatest cosmopolitan city of India have been vindicated by the co-operation of the citizens and the police. The police authorities are not prepared to call the Sunday night's incident as a communal riot, but even if it were that let it be determined by all the communities in the city it would remain the last of its kind in the history of Bombay.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION AND B. P. C. C.

Nominations are invited for the University seat in the Bombay Legislative Council caused by the resignation of Dr. R. P. Paranjpe. Candidates must be members of a Congress Organisation and must conform to the conditions laid down for the members of the Swarajya Party. Applications will be received by the Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 414, Girgaum Back Road, upto 6 p.m. on Monday the 28th February 1927.

B. E, S. AND TRAMWAYS CO.

The following is a statement of the Earnings for the month of January last of the Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co., Ltd:—

Electric Supply: Earnings for January 1927 Rs. 6,88,640; Total Earnings upto the end of January 1927 Rs. 6,88,640.

Traction: Earnings for January 1927 Rs. 5,16,295; Total Earnings upto the end of January 1927 Rs. 5,16,295.

Increase over same period last year Rs. 57,542.

EARTHQUAKE IN DALMATIA.

UNDERSEA UPHEAVALS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Cairo.—The earthquake in Herzegovina and Dalmatia apparently extended far out to sea. Ships after passing through the Straits of Messina encountered convulsive seas clearly indicating under-sea upheavals. Destroyers 'en route' to China had anxiously to negotiate tempestuous seas constantly sweeping decks, huge waves clashing from opposite directions, while a large passenger liner standing high out of water had topdecks swept, the bulwarks being partially carried away. Simultaneously very heavy seas occurred on the Egyptian coast. The Liner "Adriatic" was forced to remain outside Alexandria storm tossed for two days before she was able to enter the port, while cruiser "Dauntless" entering Port Said on February 15th was so heavily swept that sailors below hurried on deck owing to inrush of water.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The Metropolitan Museum of art has acquired the late Lord Carnarvon's private Egyptian arts collection comprising over four thousand articles of gold, brassware and pottery valued at more than fifty thousand sterling.—Reuter.

COLOMBO, Feb. 21.

The harbour strike continues. The Enquiry Committee expects to finish its work to-night.

Troopship Karmala with First Middlesex and Second South Wales regiments and Assaye with First Green Howards arrived at Colombo during the weekend. Assaye sailed yesterday Second Goldstream Guards sailed Saturday night by Kilfauns Castle. —A. P.

LONDON, February 21.

Earl Winterton was loudly cheered in the House of Commons to-day, when he rose to answer Indian questions for the first time since his return from India. Asked whether the cost of sending Indian troops to China would be charged to Indian revenue, Earl Winterton said that from section 22 of Government of India Act, it would be seen that the consent of both the Houses of Parliament would be required to impose any charges of this nature on Indian revenue.—Reuter.

LONDON, February 21.

Madrid.—Senor Yanguas, Foreign Minister has resigned and Gen. Primo de Rivera has assumed the Foreign portfolio. It is semi-officially stated that the resignation of Senor Yanguas is due to divergence of views regarding methods to be followed in negotiations with regard to Morocco.—Reuter.

LONDON, February 21.

Corinto (Nicaragua).—810 American bluejackets have landed here, of whom 400 have been posted to Leon, 300 to Chinandega, and others are scattered along railway to guard permanent way bridges and watertanks. Admiral Latimer emphasises that the landing is merely in continuance of policy of protecting lives and investments and is in no way a step towards intervention.—Reuter.

LONDON, February 21.

Washington.—It is announced that the State Department's decision to land additional naval forces in Nicaragua was taken with the full consent and approval of Nicaraguan Government. Fresh landing is regarded here, as indicating that the Government is determined to permit no interruption to traffic or factional fighting for the possession of towns where Americans and foreigners are engaged in business.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	February 21.
Previous Closing Rate	14.01
To-day's Opening Rate	13.93
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	13.93
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL.

	February 21.
Previous Closing Rate	7.62
To-day's Opening Rate	7.57
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	7.52
Difference	—.10

Sewri Closing	286-8-0
Khandi Closing	287-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 21.
Silver Ready	26-12-0
Difference	0-7-0 lower
Silver Forward	26-9-0
Difference	0-7-0 lower

Market:—Quiet. America sold.

RESPONSIVISTS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

NO MERGER WITH OTHER PARTIES.

On an invitation of Mr. N. R. Gunjal, a meeting of the Responsivist members of the Bombay Council was held yesterday (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Town Hall when it was unanimously resolved that the party should not merge in other parties but should have its separate existence, and that with this object the constitution should be so formed.

The following office bearers were elected:—Mr. R. G. Pradhan, (Leader) Mr. G. R. Nanal, (Deputy Leader) Mr. N. R. Gunjal, (Secretary), and Mr. H. V. Pataskar (Whip).

Mr. Pradhan said that the Responsivest Party was the party of the late Lokmanya Tilak, and the programme of the democratic party outlined by the late Lokmanya should be the programme of this party.

PROF P. A. WADIA FOR UNIVERSITY.

It is understood Professor P. A. Wadia, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and Syndic for over ten years, intends to stand as a candidate for the vacancy created in the Bombay Council by the resignation of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law Accountancy and Business

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1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and student of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants, Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men, Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1927.

BOMBAY'S BUDGET.

SIR CHUNILAL'S SORRY PERFORMANCE.

The publication of provincial budgets in every province nowadays is the unfailing occasion for a wail against the Government of India on account of the iniquitous arrangement known as the Meston Settlement. Bombay is no exception; and, as we have more than once remarked, with very good reason. It must, however, be admitted that in the original settlement recommended by the Financial Relations Committee presided over by Lord Meston, the considerations which our Finance Members have been used to parading every year were not by any means neglected. Witness for proof the comparatively very small figure of the actual provincial contribution in aid of the Imperial Finances levied from this Presidency as from Bengal, specifically because the major portion of the expanding heads of the revenues in these provinces were taken up for their own use by the Imperial Government. That, however, does not amount to saying that the final financial arrangements recommended by the Meston Committee are either equitable or acceptable. But the real grievance against that Settlement is more on the expenditure side than on the revenue side. The Government of India, in accordance with their usual tactics in such matters, did not allow the Financial Relations Committee to consider both sides simultaneously and sympathetically. There can be no hope of any real reform in the financial administration of the country, no hope of greater means being placed at the disposal of the truly developmental departments, while the wasteful, extravagant, unproductive and irresponsible expenditure of the Government of India goes on as it does. There is the utmost urgent need of determining, first of all, the standard Imperial expenditure in strict conformity with the ability of the Indian tax-payer at large; and until that expenditure is so fixed and limited, until it is placed before the representatives of the people every year for their sanction, there can be no hope of larger resources being available to the provinces. We do not think the Government of India have any reasonable case for spending more than 100 crores per annum, as against the roughly 130 crores which they do to-day,—the bulk of the economy being, of course, in the insupportable military burden and the impossible "Home Charges." If and when this suggestion is carried out, there will be ample means available to the local Governments to expand their developmental departments more truly in accordance with the needs of the country and the wishes of the people than is the case at present.

EXPLODED FALLACIES.

The deficit, then, in the current and the coming year's budgets of this Presidency is thus largely a result of conditions which are, at bottom, outside the control of the Presidency authorities. That is, at any rate, the most charitable explanation one can place upon an Indian Finance Member presenting such a Budget as Sir Chunilal Mehta has done. We have no hesitation in offering our congratulations to the Honourable Member in charge of the Presidency Finances as the first Indian to occupy such a post in a major province, for, in Behar, the Finance portfolio has been in charge of the Indian member of the Government; but we wish we could add he has fully earned, as he frankly invites, the congratulations. We know and appreciate the difficulties under which he has had to work; but we cannot disguise it from him or from ourselves that if Indians in places of such high responsibility are able to make no better show than Sir Chunilal has done, the case for universal Indianisation will be immensely weakened. The Bombay Finance Member has in fact gone out of his way to elaborate the usual clap-trap of unrepentant bureaucracy about the financial conditions of India in general and of this Presidency in particular, which, we are constrained to observe, comes with very poor grace from an Indian of Sir Chunilal's eminence and antecedents. There is absolutely nothing novel, nothing stimulating, nothing inspiring in Sir Chunilal's pronouncement. On the earning as well as the spending departments, Sir Chunilal is not merely disappointing; he is positively alarming. He has, for example, considered at length the common criticism of extravagance against the Government of Bombay, and trotted out the stock argument of high efficiency, high standard of living, and sparse population. If he had only read once again, and carefully, the remarks of his "guru," the late Mr. Gokhale, in answer to the strong cross-examination at the hands of Peile of the Welby Commission, on the subject of the economies resulting from Indianisation of the public services in all departments in this country, we feel sure he would not have made the sad exhibition of himself he has done in that section of his speech which deals with those long-exploded fallacies. We should have thought a financier of his acumen would have easily seen through the basic impossibility of such a contention, without even going further, though perfectly reasonable, length of pointing out that the vice of insupportably high salaries is the peculiar curse of a foreign fortune-hunting bureaucracy in this country. We wish Sir Chunilal had given something more than airy generalisations about the scale of public salaries in France, Britain or the United States, as compared with those in India, and especially of the net income, after taxation, of men in his own official position in any of these countries and in India. We wish he had at the same time drawn attention to the relative wealth and taxable capacity of these countries while talking about the scale of salaries in the public services of India and of other countries in the world. But even if we overlook these glaring omissions, we cannot pass in silence over that gratuitous piece adding insult to injury wherein he speaks of the possibility of making reductions in the salaries of clerks and menials! Surely Sir Chunilal cannot be unaware of the fact that the single reform of giving up the annual migrations of the Government to hill-stations would save more than all the reductions even his effrontery would suggest in the clerical and establishment charges in all the departments combined; or, again, another single retrenchment in the needless multiplication of Ministries and Memberships in the Government, requiring not eight men, including the Governor, to do the work which formerly used to be done by four, or dispensing with the superflous post-offices miscalled the divisional commissionerships in the Presidency, would make all the savings that would suffice to do away with the deficit with which Sir Chunilal threatens the Council and the Presidency. If our Finance Member had really the courage of the convictions that the Nationalist in India has always stood for, he would certainly have not insulted the intelligence of his fellow-councillors by a ridiculous display of mistimed, misplaced sarcasm illustrated above.

AMAZING STATEMENTS.

We are pained to have to criticise the performance of an Indian Finance Member on his very first appearance in that role; but the remarks of Sir Chunilal on the Expenditure and the Public Debt parts of the Budget leave us, regrettably, no option. The non-official member of the Council has no material to judge of the exactness and adequacy of individual items, which is and must be the function of the responsible Finance Member to scrutinise and settle, in accordance with the public policy accepted in each case. Suggestions for retrenchment in individual cases can, therefore serve no useful purpose, except as an expression of despair manifesting itself unavoidably in a uniform all-round cut that may find great difficulty in being justified in each case on sound financial or economic grounds. But when Sir Chunilal talks glibly of the relative proportions of the Reserved and Transferred expenditure, he clean forgets the initially very high,—unpardonably high—level of the outlay in what have come to be known in the political jargon of this transition period as the Reserved Departments of the Government. Even Sir Chunilal cannot, of course, say that there has been no increase in the case of the Reserved Departments in the last five years; and though there may have been, according to the reckoning of Sir Chunilal, an absolutely greater increase in the case of the step-children, on a correct comparison he and his colleagues will find a great difficulty in proving that the Transferred Departments have even yet got their bare due. The Presidency is still far short of the schools and teachers sufficient to educate, as a matter of right, every child born in the Presidency. The head of the Presidency is crying his loudest for improvement in hospital accommodation and Public Health equipment though he too parrot-wise indulges in the bureaucratic clap-trap about the manner in which the money of the tax-payer is being handled. Agricultural improvements and industrial expansion still await the happy day, —Providence and the Government alone know when it is to come,—when ampler funds would permit of a more energetic policy. In the face of such facts, it is amazing for the head of the Government to say that "extravagance no longer exists" and sheer impudence on the part of his Government to suggest even by implication that the Police expenditure, for example, is in need of increase. And the situation becomes still more condemnable when we think of the growing burden of the Presidency's debt. Sir Chunilal cannot say what precisely would be the loss under the pet project of Bombay development, that absurd legacy of a most irresponsible and unrepentant Governor of Bombay, whose successor, as the decision of his Government on this subject announced by him shows, seems to have learnt nothing from the past blunders which have mortgaged the resources of the Presidency for decades to come. Bombay, however, will have to go on paying for this gigantic Lloyd's Folly, for a period of sixty years, according to Sir Chunilal, and it can only be hoped the estimate of the actual provision in that behalf given by the Finance Member will not be increased. The Presidency's public indebtedness must command the most careful and severe scrutiny at the hands of every conscientious representative of the people in the Council; and if the members do so, we have no doubt they will find the strongest cause for alarm. We shall reserve our further remarks in that behalf for a more favourable opportunity.

RETRENCHMENT AND NO BURDENS.

Sir Chunilal has, thus, seriously belied the hopes entertained, when he was placed in charge of the Presidency's finances, of rigid economy and relentless retrenchment in expenditure, coupled with bold initiative in wider projects of nation-building, —one of which is even now on the anvil in the shape of a fight for absolute Prohibition of any traffic in intoxicants. We have already noted the limiting force of circumstances which have materially tied the hands of Sir Chunialal. It is happily, not for the representatives of the people to suggest ways and means by which the recurring deficit could be overcome; and we must be thankful to Sir Chunilal that he has not listened, at least in this his first Budget, to the wild talk about increasing the taxation in the Presidency. Suggestions about Inheritance or Death Duties, or of special excise duty on local tobacco, or of other similar increase in the tax-burdens of the community have, indeed, been not wanting for some time past. Except, however, for the continuation of the Stamps Duty, the Finance Member has not countenanced any of these. He and his colleagues in and outside the Council must realise that there can be no talk of increasing the tax-burdens, while yet there remains a single corner unexplored in regard to possible retrenchment, particularly in the salary bill of the higher bureaucracy. We trust the Council will lose no time in teaching a lesson in economy to Government by setting their face sternly against any suggestion for increased expenditure in any department, by rigidly determining to insist upon an all-round retrenchment in every department unless the Government climb down from their impossible position, and offer to suggest directions of more proper retrenchment in specific cases giving the same result of wiping off by such economies as large a portion of the deficit as possible.

A LITTLE RELIEF.

The full text of the agreement reached at the Round Table Conference in South Africa which was communicated yesterday to both Houses of the Central Legislature shows that although it is not an agreement which Indians can look upon as the "best conceived" as Mahatma Gandhi says it is the "best possible" considering the position of India as a Dependency which can after all make and continue to make a feeble verbal protest against the insulting treatment to its nationals abroad and the attitude of amazing indifference which the British Government have throughout adopted in this matter. It must be said to the credit of the South African Government that they have shown in the terms of the agreement a recognition, belated though it is, of the fact that India feels keenly this insulting treatment and they have made a willing though half-hearted attempt to lessen its rigour. But they have to take into account the rank racial prejudice of the die-hard type of White settlers and the language of the proviso for "upliftment" of Indians in the agreement shows how very much they are alive to the need of placating their opinion. It is, however, a matter of appreciable relief to India that all anti-Asiatic legislation is be given up and that the spirit of good-will indicated in the efforts of the Union Government to reach an understanding with the Indian Delegation has prompted them to declare that they accept the view which Indians in South Africa have long been pressing upon them. "The Union Government", says the agreement, "firmly believe in and adhere to the principles that it is the duty of every civilised Government to take all possible steps for the uplifting of all sections of their permanent population." They declare that "they accept the view that in the provision of educational and other facilities, a considerable number of Indians, who remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind the other sections of the people." The Union Government's expectation then is that after the inducement of voluntary repatriation on more generous terms, with the concession they have made for re-entry, there will still remain "a considerable number of Indians" in the country. Die-hard White opinion in South Africa will rather wish that "voluntary" repatriation is worked in such a way that Indians are made to understand that they are not wanted in the land and that with £20 for an adult, and £10 for a child and a free passage to India or to Malay or Ceylon or to any other Colony where British capatalism wants labour to be sweated they must say good-bye to South Africa. Die-hard White opinion will hope that the number that remains will be microscopic. But it is creditable to the Government of General Hertzog that they have envisaged the Indian question in a large perspective. They desire to help the Indians who do want to remain to adopt western standards of life. Let it be remembered that there are thousands of Indians in South Africa who are born and bred in the country who know no other home than South Africa and who have already adopted the western standard of life. If the agreement is to be worked out in a manner which will inspire confidence and satisfaction in India, it must be interpreted by the executive administrations, particularly the administration of Natal, in a broad and generous spirit. Nowhere do we remark in the agreement a reference to the demand of the Indians that they have a right to enjoy the municipal and the political franchise. This is a serious defect and will have to be remedied, particularly in Natal where, whatever such rights they had enjoyed are progressively being taken away from them. All talk of western standards of life is rank hypocrisy when the elementary rights of equal citizenship in all respects are denied to Indians. And the most unsatisfactory feature of the agreement is the declaration by the Union Government that they cannot "take action in advance of public opinion or ignore the difficulties arising out of the constitutional system of the Union." While we fully recognize the advantages gained under the agreement, we cannot entirely agree with Mahatma Gandhi that it is a settlement honourable to both parties. The gains on our side are at best negative in so far as the immediate menace of anti-Asiatic legislation is removed. The positive advantages secured, are, as Mahatma Gandhi points out, accompanied by dangerous qualifications, while the outstanding grievances of Indians, who are taxed without representation and are regarded as "pariahs", remain. The settlement is most welcome only is so far as it is an earnest of justice to come and all those who have helped to bring it about deserve the congratulations of the country.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SHANGHAI

Great things are happening in China. While the agreement has been finally concluded between the Cantonese Foreign Minister and the British representative at Hankow, a tremendous general strike, now involving more than 800,000 people, is in progress at Shanghai. And the situation is further complicated by the fact that the War Lord of Shanghai, Sun-Chuang-Fang, evidently elated by the presence of the troops in the Foreign Settlements and by the shadowy promises of some bandit generals, is waging a foolish war against the Southern Army which has now driven him from Hangchow—the ancient capital of Southern China—and is giving him a hot pursuit on the road to Shanghai. Sun's Army, conscious of the impending calamity is retreating helter-skelter, killing and looting people on the way. But the Nationalist Government has already seated itself in the hearts of the people even where it has not planted its flag and so most of the Labour unions of Shanghai and its concessions called a general strike on Saturday last "to enforce demands including the evacuation of Shanghai by the followers of Sun and British troops." So successful was the appeal, thanks to the masterful Labour organisation of Chinamen everywhere, that nearly a million labourers have already responded to the national call. Many English and Japanese mills have been closed; the Post Office has been thoroughly paralysed; buses have ceased plying; a big cigarette manufactory has had to shut down after a little disorder; and even the water supply in the French Concession has been seriously affected. All this, coupled with the disastrous retreat of Sun's forces, has, of course, served to excite the ever-ready Britishers to hold their armies in readiness and to rack their brains for opportunities for interference. We are, therefore, not surprised to see propagandist reports of nationalist efforts to undermine the loyalty of Sikh armies, so that the Hankow agreement may be quickly undermined. And while Mr. Amery is enlarging on the beneficent presence of British armies at Shanghai, the Northern War Lord— who obviously receives the sinews of war from foreign Governments—is now desperately preparing for a fight against the Canton Government under the pretext of ridding China of Bolshevism.

The seamen on foreign boats have also struck work simultaneously with inland labourers. And no wonder. For, whoever has heard of any people in this wide world being convicted by foreigners of "sedition" in their own country? Yet, this has actually happened in Hong-Kong where Chinese seamen were sentenced to three months' hard labour for distributing "seditious" literature on a steamer in the harbour. We all know by this time what this sedition means. The Chinese seamen with millions of their countrymen are imbued with a passionate desire to be real masters in their land and divest the aggressive foreigners of the sovereign powers they snatched from effete Manchu monarchs at the point of the bayonet. This desire is conveniently dubbed "sedition" as it would deprive the British Tommies and the Marines of cheap holidays and the wealthy magnates of a large share of their organised loot. But modern China has so thoroughly learnt the lessons of Labour organisation that no sooner were the few seamen convicted than the seamen's union called a strike at all the Chinese ports. But as the imperious foreigners are not accustomed even to such a peaceful fight, they have at some ports sought forcibly to break the spirit of the seamen who have thus been compelled to take some measures of self-defence. How the most complicated Chinese puzzle will now be solved, it is difficult to say. But there can be no doubt on one point. Whatever may be the fate of Chang's and Sun's armies in the near future, they, with the greedy foreigners entrenched in their last ditch at the ports, are fighting against the noblest forces and the most effective weapons—strikes and boycott—of modern times and any temporary success they may gain at present can only stay by a few years the day of their certain doom.

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crities of the English public schools system very rightly find in it.

A Lesson to India.

Where does modern American life lead to? Rev. J. J. Holmes, the well-known American divine who is keenly interested in India, has some scathing comments to make about the tendencies of modern American civilization. "We are a cheap people living a cheap life" says Mr. Holmes. He complains that the Americans are absorbed in "automobiles, silk-stockings and cigarettes" and that in their "movies" they only want the display of "cheap humour, cheap sentiment, cheap patriotism, cheap morality." In regard to American newspapers he has the same remarks to make. There are only "a few great and serious journals left" he laments and notes that serious journals are "fewer in America than anywhere else." His complaint is that the great majority of American newspapers are "a hopeless hodge-podge of silly stories, vile scandals, athletic contests and comic strips." He instances one newspaper with a daily circulation of over a million copies which is in his opinion "a vulgar pictorial sheet offering nothing of any interest to anybody but a scandal-monger and half-wit." It is useful to remember this when we cry out for "bright" papers in this country.

Notes of the Day.

The Soft Word.

Japanese diplomats are evidently great believers in the value of saying the soft word which turneth away wrath. To the proposal of President Coolidge that the Powers should hold a supplementary Naval Conference at Geneva France gave a blunt reply in the negative, Italy followed France in her attitude and Mr. Coolidge was obliged to calculate the possibility of gaining his object by insisting upon a Three Powers Convention, an agreement between Britain, Japan and America, if all the five Powers could not come together and accept his ideas. But Japan assures him, as a message from Washington indicates, that so far as she is concerned, she is agreeable under certain conditions to join in a Five Powers Conference at Geneva. Not for her to obstruct the good work of furthering the world's peace which Mr. Coolidge has at heart. But she insists that this extra show must be kept at a respectable distance in time from the great spectacular activity of the League at Geneva, the Preparatory Disarmament Conference in March. There is also another condition. Everybody should discuss everything with an open mind. And there is one more condition. The great thing to be kept in view according to the Japanese suggestion is "the defensive requirements of each nation." This is a formula quite in harmony with British views on the subject and Britain too will discuss peace with an "open mind" while in actual practice naval construction continues just to give some work to the unemployed!

For India's Benefit!

Why must the British coerce China? According to that ex-satrap, Lord Meston whose journalistic activity in preaching the gospel of Imperialism has recently grown into a regular and almost fanatical campaign, the British must coerce China because there may be "disaster" in India if they do not. "If in this task we fail," says his lordship, that is to say, in the task of coercing the Canton nationalists—even if England is "alone and unfriended" in this self-imposed task, "if Shanghai falls, it will not be Shanghai alone that we shall have lost." We in India may not realise it—we poor Indians who are yet innocent of the real motive of British policy in China—but Lord Meston hastens to tell all the world what it is that Britain is fighting for. She wants to avoid the disaster, the "catastrophe" as he calls it of "Western civilization being defeated by Oriental nationalism." And if the Chinese win, if this awful defeat is Britain's lot, what will happen to the good work of Britain in India? It will be lost, irretrievably lost. The idea is unthinkable to the "trustees" of India like Lord Meston!

A Monster Petition.

The Indian Currency League has done well to issue a monster petition praying to the Legislative Assembly to fix the value of the rupee at 7.4344 grains of gold, that is, 1s. 4d. and not at 8.47512 grains as is proposed to be done in the official bill. We are now passing through the last stages of our agitation as the Government bill will come up for discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 7th March. So anything that may help to impress Government and the Assembly alike with the strength of popular opinion in favour of the 16d. ratio may be deemed advisable. We wish very much, indeed, that this fresh move had been taken by the League a little earlier as it would have then been possible to canvass a much larger number of signatures to the petition. Still, better late than never. And we have no doubt that the petition will receive an overwhelming measure of support throughout the country, and will stregthen the hands of the popular leaders in the Assembly. It is also noteworthy that a branch of the League has now been formed in London and Government will deem wisdom the better part of valour and choose to relax their obstinate attitude in the matter if they care to realise the volume of opinion that has been ranged on the side of the 16d. ratio both in India and England.

Its Permanent Interests.

Lord Lytton loves phrase-making. He revelled in platitudinous phrases about India's needs in his convocation address to the graduates of the Calcutta University. He exhorted them to remember that India needed to-day "not dynamite but cement, not brickbats, but walls, and men and women who live for her rather than die for her." There is an idea very largely held by lovers of political progress in every country that if its citizens are ready to die for it, they are just the people who know how to live for it, but none can quarrel with the object Lord Lytton had in view in his oration, the object of appealing to the graduates to be true servants of their country. It was when he touched on matters relating to the University of Bengal that he found himself in the turbid waters of controversy. A change in the present constitution of the University of Bengal is certainly "essential," but when Lord Lytton said that reforms must not be allowed to "prejudice the permanent interests of the University" he suggested only the official view of the matter. The University of Bengal is in need of reform in the popular direction, like the other officialized Universities, and public feeling in Bengal will not be satisfied with mere patch-work improvement.

An Experiment de Luxe.

Is India ready for an "ecole de luxe," for an institution modelled on English public school lines where at a fairly high cost a select number of young men can be trained under the supervision of teachers from England with experience of work in some famous schools like Eton or Harrow? Mr. S. R. Das and a number of men of importance in various walks of life, have issued a circular appealing for funds to promote such a costly venture evidently thinking that it will be a success. The Viceroy has expressed his appreciation of the idea. A number of "the Ruling Princes and landlord gentry" have greatly encouraged it. If it be a question of opening up only a school for young Jagirdars the matter is hardly one of national importance. But the promoters claim a wider object for their venture. The institution will be, according to them, "open to all classes and communities whatever their social status." As the monthly fees proposed are Rs. 125 a month, only the very rich class can be catered for and it is very doubtful whether, when India's first need is a rapid extension of primary education, thirty lakhs should be spent by the public on an institution whose public school character will mean that it may generate priggishness and class consciousness, the two main defects which

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SOUTH AFRICAN AGREEMENT.

ANOTHER YEAR OF HEAVY DEFICIT.

MORE SACRIFICES TO DEVELOPMENT MOLOCH.

"WILL YOU REDUCE SALARIES OF MENIALS?"

SIR CHUNILAL'S MISPLACED SARCASM

GOVERNOR ON BACK BAY.

The first budget that Sir Chunilal Mehta introduced yesterday in the Bombay Legislative Council as Finance Member of the Government of Bombay was one of huge deficit for the next year following upon a huge deficit for the current year. Though he admitted that the situation as disclosed by his own figures was not satisfactory—in fact, it is most alarming as it clearly shows that the Presidency is heading towards bankruptcy—he prefaced his speech with a fulsome and wholly undeserved and uncalled for tribute to his predecessors in office who have brought the Presidency's finances to their present mess. He went further and as if to anticipate demand for retrenchment, especially in Reserved Departments, pleaded that further retrenchment is not desirable in the interest of efficiency and, while admitting that, Bombay is the most heavily taxed province in the country, he sought to justify the extravagant scale of expenditure of his Government on the plea that it is necessitated by the large area administered and the comparative sparseness of population, by the high cost of living, by more and better service given and by the fact that the Government of Bombay, unlike other Governments, finance many services undertaken by local bodies. He also sought to refute the charge that more money is spent on Reserved Departments than on the Transferred Departments, by showing that the expenditure on the latter has increased by 45 lakhs in the last six years while that on the Reserved Department has decreased by 15 lakhs, without taking into account the bloated expenditure on the Reserved Departments in the pre-Reform years and the fact that the nation-building Department were virtually starved.

The Retrenchment Officer is still carrying on his work though a cut of 7 lakhs on contingencies has been ordered.

The current year opened with a balance of Rs. 664 lakhs, and will end with a deficit of 75 lakhs and closing balance of 474 lakhs, the revenue and expenditure respectively being 1,532 and 1,607 lakhs.

The next year beginning with a balance of 474 lakhs is estimated to close with a balance of 370 lakhs and a deficit of 50 lakhe, the estimated revenue and expenditure being respectively 1,508, 1,558 lakhs.

Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps which together contribute 75 per cent of the revenue yield 11 crores this year showing a decrease of 33 lakhs.

Excise revenue has fallen to 427 lakhs from the estimated figure of 435 lakhs and for the next year the Government expect 4 crores from this tainted source.

Stamps are expected to yield 187 lakhs and Government are determined to keep the Stamp Act permanently on the statute book.

The Development Department Moloch is not yet satisfied. In addition to the annual payment of 20 lakhs a fresh subsidy of 7-1|2 lakhs is provided as liquidation value to meet the loss of 111 lakhs on the Suburban schemes.

The total outstanding debt is 24,87 crores, including 12.42 crores on Development, the total interest and sinking fund charges on which will amount to 86 lakhs. Of this 27.1|2 lakhs will come from the general revenues as a subsidy for the estimated loss of 3 crores on Back Bay and a loss of 111 lakhs on the Suburban schemes. The rest will come from borrowings.

For the Sukkar Barrage the total borrowing upto the end of next year will be 631 lakhs.

The Governor in his address to the Council declared that "extravagance no longer exists" and that further reduction was not possible. He announced the decision of his Government regarding the execution of Lloyd's Folly.

CHEAP CLAP;TRAPS & EXPLODED FALLACIES

His Excellency the Governor opened the first session of the Third Bombay Council on Monday afternoon. The Council Hall was packed to its extreme capacity with members and visitors who had mustered strong to hear His Excellency's inaugural address. According to the convention established during the last six years, the Governor made a "State drive" from the Secretariat to the Town Hall through Mayo Road, Churchgate Street, Esplanade Road and Elphinstone Circle. Accompanied by his Body-guard and the Secretary, His Excellency arrived at the Town Hall exactly at 2-30. He was ceremoniously received at the entrance by the President, Secretary and the Executive Councillors of the Government.

When the President resumed his seat at 2-15, three more new members were sworn in. He then read a letter in which His Excellency had signified his approval of the election of Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli as the Deputy President of the Bombay Council. The following members were declared to have been elected to form the Financial Committee.

Messrs. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji, H. B. Shivdasani, Lalji Naranji, B. G. Pabaijani, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, W. S. Mukadam, R. G. Pradhan, N. G. Majumdar, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Wassif, Abdul Latif Khan and M. A. S. Khorho. The first two members secured the highest number of votes viz. 65.

For the Public Accounts Committee the following members have been elected:

Mr. Allah Buksh, Haji Mohamad Umar, Mr. Jairam Doulatram, Mr. D. R. Patil Mr. Lalji Naranji. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. N. R. Gunjal and Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad.

His Excellency the Governor when he walked up to the presidential dais, was warmly received by the House, all members standing on their feet. On the request of the President the Governor read the address.

After His Excellency's address was over, the House rose for a short recess. It met again at 4 p.m. when the Budget Statement was presented.

RIDICULE OF SWARAJ PARTY.

Sir Chunnilal Mehta was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his budget address. His speech was calmly received all through, except at one or two places where he poured gratuitous ridicule on the aims and objects of the Swaraj Party.

The presentation of the Budget being over, the House rose for the day. It will resume its business to-day at 2 p.m. when there will be a general discussion on the new budget.

LLOYD'S FOLLY TO CONTINUE.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"I am glad to have this opportunity of welcoming the new Council, the second that has been elected during my tenure of office. It is an advantage that, of the members who have been elected to this Council, as many as 51 are members of the last Council, and several have now come back to the Council for the third time. The experience which these gentlemen have gained by their work in previous Council will be of the greatest use, both to their constituencies and the Council, and will, I am confident, ensure a continuance of those traditions which the previous Councils had established.

It is a matter of congratulation that the last elections to this Council evoked much greater interest and enthusiasm among the electors than the two previous elections. Every possible endeavour was made by Government to ensure that the electoral-rolls should be as complete and accurate as possible. As evidence of this, I may mention that the number of electors on the rolls of the non-Muhammadan constituencies of the Presidency rose from 5,04,729 in 1923 to 6,22,768 in 1926. The number on the rolls of the Muhammadan constituencies rose from 1,12,140 in 1923 to 1,36,417 in 1926. There was a similar increase in the number of European voters from 7,496 to 10,430. That much greater interest was taken by the electors during the last election than on the previous occasion is clear from the fact that over 5,29,000 votes were cast at the last election as against a little over 2,97,000 in 1923.

On Friday last Honourable Members elected a new President, and I desire to offer to the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi my sincere congratulations on his election to this most important post. The Legislative Council of Bombay has been indeed fortunate in the Presidents which it has had in its six years' existence to preside over its proceedings; and both to the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola the Council owes a very deep debt of gratitude. These two gentlemen maintained the proceedings of the Council at a very high standard; both of them carried out the duties of President in a manner

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WASTE ON KALYAN POWER SCHEME.

DISCUSSION ON RAILWAY BUDGET.

COUNCIL OF STATE PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Feb. 21.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, announced, amidst loud applause, in the Council of State, the terms of the settlement arrived at between the Governments of India and South Africa on the Indian question.

In view of the Railway Budget, the President's suggestion for postponing answers to to-day's questions in the agenda was accepted. The Maharaja of Mahumudabad was sworn in.

DISCUSSION ON RAILWAY BUDGET.

Lala Ramsaran Das, speaking on the Railway Budget, said that sleepers should not be purchased outside India unless there was dearth of timber in India. He asked the Council not to be guided by the Financial Commissioner's "exaggerated statements" in order to support the 1s. 6d. ratio.

Mr. Shah Mahomed Zubair detailed a number of local grievances on the Railways in Bihar.

"A RESTRAINED BUDGET."

Sir Arthur Froom said that the present Budget was more restrained than the last one.

Dr. Rama Rao urged that members of the Central Legislature should be represented on the Local Advisory Committees.

Continuing, he said that he was disappointed at the Budget itself.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy described the Budget as a straight-forward, most satisfactory and business-like document.

At one o'clock, Sir Arthur Froom suggested the adjournment of the discussion to enable members to attend the Royal Air Force Display.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu considered the proposal imposed an undue strain on the legitimate work of the House and the President said he would see how the debate proceeded before deciding.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha expressed certain grievances of passengers at Haridwar especially in regard to the imposition of the pilgrim tax which he said should not be levied by the Railway. The ratio question should not be decided by Government through the Budget.

Raja Rampal Singh congratulated the Railway Board on the success of their labours.

Kumar Roy brought to the attention of Government difficulties of the travelling public in East Bengal.

A WASTEFUL SCHEME.

Mr. R. D. Morarjee did not agree with Government that the drop in gross receipts by 4•1|2 crores was only due to floods and unfavourable agricultural conditions. He contended that slackness was due to the efforts of the Government to maintain exchange at 18 pence which led to a falling off in goods traffic, as there was no movement towards the ports. He asked what effect on working expenses there would be, if the recommendations of the Workshops Committee were carried out. He wondered why the Kalyan Power scheme was being pushed through at a cost of 97 lakhs, when Tata's Power House was alredy there. He thought the scheme was being pushed through, despite the protest of non-officials on the Railway Standing Finance Committee in which the scheme was adopted, only by the casting vote of Chairman. Next to the Army Department, the Railway Board was the most wasteful Department in the Government of India.

MR. R. PANTULU'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu agreed that there were certain good points in the Budget. He opined that agricultural railway lines should be given preference over the luxury of electrification schemes which could afford to wait.

Referring to the ratio, Mr. Pantulu quoted the views of an impartial Englishman who wrote to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas pointing out that there it was no use improving agriculture if the profits were to be filched away under a wrong ratio.

Sir Clement Hindley replying to the debate touched on the ratio question and said Mr. Parsons' note was no attempt to stampede the House or dogmatise about the future.

The President announced and Sir Mahomed Habibullah agreed that in response to the general feeling of the House there would be on Wednesday a general discussion on the terms of the South African Indian Settlement.

The Council adjourned until to-morrow. The members of the Council [illegible] the aerial display this afternoon.

OVER-TAXED BOMBAY.

OW THE BURDEN HAS INCREASED.

The following statement shows how the burden on the tax-payer in the Bombay Presidency, which is the most heavily taxed province in the country, has increased during the last fifteen years:

	In Lakhs of Rupees.	
	1910-11	1927-28
Land Revenue	5,14·1	530·0
Excise	1,87·3	400·0
Stamps	80·5	157·0
Forest	37·1	74·0
Registration	7·5	12·9

The above are only the few important items. The total revenue which was in 1910-11 only Rs. 8,93·5 lakhs has almost doubled during this period, being estimated to be Rs. 1,508 lakhs for the next year.

INVASION OF NORTHERN MEXICO.

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY LAWS.

U. S. REVOLUTIONARIES CONVICTED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Los Angeles.—General Enrique Estrada and twelve of his followers who were arrested on August 15 on charge of attempting armed invasion of Northern Mexico from the United States have been convicted of violaitng United States' neutrality laws by engaging in revolutionary activities against Mexico. —Reuter's Special.

DR. MALAN'S STATEMENT.

TO BE MADE IN ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Cape Town.—Minister Dr. Malan has issued a summary of the Indian agreement. He makes his statement in the Assembly this afternoon when documents will be laid on table.—Reuter.

OPINIONS ON S. A. AGREEMENT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

The following statement was made by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the Secretary of the Congress Party who was interviewed soon after the Government of India's statement on the Cape Town Conference agreement had been made by Mr. Bhore. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar said:—

"I consider that a discussion of the terms of settlement after ratification by the Government of India if it takes place at the instance of non-official members will not only be futile but will be calculated to place its critics at a great disadvantage. I recognise the improvement in the conditions of the Indian settlers in South Africa that may result from these terms, but I have yet to study the matter further and realise what is the full price we are asked to pay for this alleviation in their lot. I do not want to prejudice this important matter but I have stated what occurred to me as the first impression in the matter.—A. P.

BLOATED EXPENDITURE.

HOW NATION-BUILDING DEPARTMENTS ARE STARVED.

Sir Chunilal Mehta in introducing the Budget yesterday and the Governor in his speech to the Council were at great pains to show that the Government are spending more on Transferred Departments than on the Reserved Departments. Sir Chunilal, however, took the figure only for the last 5 years and conveniently ignored the fact that in pre-Reform years while the nation-building departments were virtually starved, the other Departments like Police and General Administration were overgenerously treated. The following figures are eloquent on the point:

	Expenditure in Lakhs.	
	1910-11	1927-28
Police	94·8	171·3
General Administration	52·7	126·1
Land Revenue	138·1	170·1
Excise	16·1	47·7
Education	7·5	207·6
Medical	15·9	50·3
Public Health	6·8	24·8
Agriculture	7·7	29·6

For industrial development the Government of Bombay spent nothing upto the year 1917-18 and for the next year they provide the princely sum of one lakh.

"AN HONOURABLE COMPROMISE."

MAHATMA GANDHI ON S. AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

NEW SCHEME OF ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

ANTI-ASIATIC BILLS TO BE DROPPED.

The main points of agreement arrived at between the Union Government and the Government of India were placed before the Assembly and the Council of State for their information, yesterday.

The notable feature of the agreement consists in a new Scheme of Assisted Emigration; in which provision for the repatriation or re-emigration of Indians on a compensatory basis, with "liberal provisions" for their expenses, etc., has been agreed upon.

The Union Government have decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and the Immigration and Registration Bills, in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favourable auspices, and have requested the Government of India to appoint an Agent in order to secure a continuous and effective Co-operation between the two Governments.

Mahatma Gandhi in a searching commentary on the Agreement points out the flaws in the Re-emigration and Municipal Lands clauses, and says that they contain implications fraught with danger to the Indians. Despite the several loopholes in the agreement, he thinks that in the circumstance the agreement is quite honourable and pays glowing tributes to the Deputationists for their labour.

LURKING DANGERS OF THE SETTLEMENT

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 21.

Mahatma Gandhi has written the following article headed "Honourable compromise" on the South African settlement for the next issue of "Young India" an advance copy of which he has forwarded to the Associated Press.

Sir Mahomed Habbibullah and his colleagues are to be congratulated upon having secured a settlement that is honourable to both parties. It is not the best that could be conceived, but it is the best that was possible. I doubt if any other deputation could have done more. The Class Areas Bill which brought about the conference and round which the battle raged is dead and gone. The Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastry who when the Deputation sailed for South Africa was of all members the most communicative, had warned us not to expect much, did not conceal at the end of the labours of the conference his satisfaction at the result. A perusal of the settlement warrants satisfaction, but like all compromises this one is not without its danger points.

DEFECT IN REPATRIATION CLAUSE.

The dropping of the Class Areas Bill is balanced by repatriation reemerging as re-emigration. If the name is more dignified, it is also more dangerous. Repatriation could only be to India. Re-emigration can be to any country. The following sentence in the settlement clearly points to that interpretation. "The Union Government therefore will organise a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where Western standards are not required." This assisted emigration to other countries, I hold to be dangerous, for there is no knowing what may happen to poor ignorant men going to an unknown land where they would be utter strangers. Such countries as would take them would only be either Fiji or British Guiana. Neither has it a good name in India. It is decidedly a disadvantage to have been a party to assisted emigration to any other part of the world. The good point about this assisted emigration is that whereas before the settlement repatriates lost their domicile, re-emigrants now retain it and lose it only if they absent themselves so long as to warrant the inference that there is no intention to return to South Africa. How many assisted emigrants can hope to refund the assistance money they might have received or how many can hope to return with their families is a different question. The non-forfeiture clause is clearly designed not so much to guarantee a substantial right as not to hurt the national self-respect.

MUNICIPAL LANDS FOR INDIANS.

The annexure containing a summary of the conclusions reached by the Round Table Conference on the Indian question in South Africa is a remarkable document betraying in every paragraph a heroic attempt to reconcile conflicting interests and sentimets. An industrious reader will have no difficulty in discovering hopeful paragraphs. I shall therefore content myself with drawing attention to a paragraph that is fraught with grave danger. The Union Government is to take special steps under the Public Health Act for an investigation into the sanitary and housing conditions in and around Durban which will include the question of the limitation of sale of municipal lands subject to restrictive conditions. I don't know what is aimed at in this paragraph, but my suspecting mind (and my suspicion is based upon previous bitter experience of interpretations warranted and unwarranted that a strong party places upon agreements with a weak party to the latter's disadvantage) ever conjures up all kinds of frightful consequences arising from this proposed Committee and Limitation. Already the Durban Corporation has been invested with powers which it has utilised for the suppression of the rights of its Indian citizens. So far as I know a committee can bring to light nothing that is not known to the Corporation or Government. The appointment of an advisory committee of Indians may be a simple padding. The Health Committee may bring in a hysterical report as a previous committee to my knowledge has done and limitations may be put upon the purchase of municipal lands by Indians which may cramp the Indian community residing in Durban. Nor do I like the paragraph which seems to imply that provincial Governments are at liberty to take any action they might against the Indian settlers without reference to the Central Government. But the compromise is acceptable in spite of the dangers referred to by me not so much for what has been actually achieved as for the almost sudden transformation of the atmosphere in South Africa from one of remorseless hostility towards Indians to that of a generous toleration and from complete social ostracism to that of the admission of Indians to social functions.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ANDREWS.

Mr. Andrews sends me a glowing account of the utmost cordiality with which the Indian members of the Deputation were received alike by the Government and the people, how local Indians were able to gain entry to the most fashionable hotel in Cape Town without any let or hindrance and how the Europeans in South Africa were flocking to him to know all about the Indian deputation and the Indian question. If this atmosphere of goodwill and sociability is kept up and encouraged the settlement can be used as a solid foundation for erecting a beautiful temple of freedom for the Indian settlers in South Africa. But the success of the settlement very largely depends upon the selection of the Consul or the Commissioner who will be selected to represent the Government of India. He must be a person of eminence, great ability and great strength of character and in my opinion, he must be an Indian. The very fact of his being an Indian will strike the imagination of European estimation. He will reach the heart of Indians in a way no Englishman not even perhaps Mr. Andrews can and if a man can be selected who will command the equal esteem of the Union Government we need not fear the future. Such a man in my humble opinion is Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. I cannot conclude this hasty survey of the settlement without placing on record my deepest conviction that the happy result at is predominantly due to the ceaseless and prayerful labours of that godly self-effacing Englishman Charlie Andrews.—A. P.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

MR. BHORE'S INTERPRETATION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

In both House of Legislature, the communique embodying the main points of agreement arrived at between the Union Government and the Government of India were read this morning, and the annexture giving in greater detail the terms of the agreement was laid on the table. Mr. Bhore, in a brief speech which was loudly applauded, made brief comments to help the members of the Assembly to follow the agreement more easily.

The communique states that it was announced in April 1926 that the Government

(Continued on page 9.)

VERDICT ON STEELL BILL.

MR, JAMNADAS' MOTION LOST.

CONGRESS PARTY'S STRONG PROTEST.

DISCUSSION ON AVIATION GRAN

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

The weather just at present is at its best, and as Sir Sankaran Nair mentioned to me in one of the morning rambles, this weather in February is perhaps the loveliest that one can now experience. The Congress members in the Assembly are regretting the opportunities lost. They feel that their empire of destruction is lost to them, and they also feel what rich spoils with it have been lost to them. Uptil now, not one of them has devieed any really effective method of Nationalist protest against the Moghul methods of the Bureaucracy. In fact they are in practice following the excellent lead set up by the leaders of Nationalist Party in the House. Putting the present situation in a nut-shell, one will arrive at the conclusion that to-day, in the Assembly, it is the National Party and not the Swaraj Party that is giving the lead. There is a general feeling that the demand on the Executive Council should be voted down by way of protest against the nonfulfilment by the Government of their obligations by the National Demand passed by the popular vote. In the course of the debate on this cut, reference to National Demand and the coming Statutory Commission will perforce have to be made. Therefore the Muslim members will certainly take that opportunity of referring to the resolution passed by the Muslim League in December last. In doing so, probably, the Muslim members will talk in a matter that will demonstrate the surging of emotions. In reply, the Nationalist Party leaders shuld not embitter the tender susceptibilities of a sensitive people. If it is not impertinent to say so, I would remark that both Lalajee and Pandit Malaviyajee are apt to use a language that is so true, that it refuses to be diplomatic. It is better if they make Mr. Jayakar their spokesman. Mr. Jayakar with his polished eloquence, sobriety and dignity of a worthy past record, can put their case in such a way that Muslim members can accept it. If this is not done, and if the matter is rubbed on the wrong side, feelings will be absolutely embittered and the Home will become the Netherlands of India.

MR. SASTRI'S NOMINATION.

I will now come to the proceedinv of this day. To begin with, I have to remark about the gold mounting of an elephant with a howdah on the wooden pannel opposite the President's chair in the language of the young lady I will say "dear, it looks so pretty isn't it?" What shall I say about the entry of the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Sastry? He is an acquisition to the House. He is addressing the House on the 1st of March about the ratification of the South African Agreement. It is as yet too early to say whether the House would subscribe to the faith of the Rt. Hon'ble Gentleman.

After Mr. Bhore's statement on the behalf had been read, the House proceeded with the steel protection bill. Many dull speeches were made. Owing to the absence of a considerable number of Congressmen even to-day, all the amendments were lost. Light jokes were passed round, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta exchanged retorts, Sir Charles spoke and the bill was passed at 5, to 5 by 52 to 40 votes.

One more word has to be said. Both the National Party men particularly Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Mehta put a strong case on behalf of the consumers of continental steel.

MR. SASTRI'S TENURE.

The 1st of March has been fixed for Rt. Hon'ble Sastry to speak to the members of the Assembly about the story of the Delegations achievement. After this business is over, Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Sastry will in all probability resign his seat in the Assembly. Perhaps he will not be present in the House when the Currency legislation debate comes up on the 7th.

RIGHT HON. SASTRI NOMINATED TO ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning with a heavy agenda of business which has accumulated owing to the delay in getting through the Steel Bill which came up again to-day for further consideration. The lobby talks indicated that the Civil aviation grant would not probably be taken up to-day but that, if it was taken up, general opinion would favour its reference to a Select Committee representative of all sections of the House. The main interest in the sitting to-day, however, was the announcement regarding the South African agreement which was placed on the table of the House and briefly commented upon by Mr. Bhore who showed that, though it did not settle all the outstanding questions, if was in the opinion of the Government of India, eminently satisfactory. The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri who has been nominated a member of the Assembly took the oath of office to-day amidst cheers from all sides of the House. He sat on the front bench by the side of Sir Darcy Lindsay. Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and Mr. Hayman were also sworn in.—A. P.

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Replying to Mr. Mukhtarsingh, Sir Basil Blackett said that the question of including sugar cane boiling pans in the list of agricultural implements, with a view to exempt them from duty, was engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Mr. Bhore, replying to Mr. Aney, said that Emigration Agents had hitherto been appointed only in Birtish Malaya and Ceylon. In some cases, the question of appointing Agents was under the consideration of the Government of India.

REPRESENTATION ON EXCHANGE.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas asked for a statement showing the representations received from private individuals or chairmen of public meetings, in support of either the 16d. ratio or the 18d. ratio.

Sir Basil Blackett said that information was not available as, in a large number of cases, when representations were received from private individuals, the letters had not been preserved in the records of the Finance Department. The list given previously contained all the protests against the 18d. ratio, received from commercial and public bodies.

Sir Alexander Muddiman laid on the table information promised in reply to a question put by Mr. Jinnah last week, regarding detenues under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGREEMENT.

Mr. Bhore then made a statement on the agreement reached between the Union Government and the Government of India.

Pandit Motilal Nehru enquired whether the House would be given an opportunity to hold a discussion on the agreement.

Sir Alenxander Muddiman replied that, if a resolution was tabled, it could be discussed on the 1st March.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that as members had not been supplied with copies of the statement made by Mr. Bhore and as the Assembly proceeding would not be available before Thursday, it was not possible for non-Official members to bring forward a resolution which couid be discussed on that date.

Mr. Bhore agreed to send copies of the statement to the members before that date.

Mr. B. Das enquired if, so far, any action had been taken by the Government of India in regard to the Agreement.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

REJECTED BY 65 VOTES TO 52.

The President reminded Mr. Das of a reference in Mr. Bhore's statement that so far as the Government of India were concerned, the agreement had been ratified.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved the amendment putting forward his alternative scheme in respect of duty-cum-bounty protection. He declared that the Bill did embody Imperial Preference and that would be contested inch by inch and step by step. He showed that as a result of three years' protection scheme, Government had benefitted in revenue by 200 lakhs, the creditor by 150 lakhs and the wage earner by 425 lakhs, while the company had in three years benefitted, in the shape of dividend, only to the extent of four and a half lakhs, which did not yield even half per cent. This could not not be expected to serve as an inducement to the investor. The people of India had made heavy sacrifice in these years to help the Tata Steal company.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that Sir Charles Innes was old enough to be his father (loud daughter) and the speaker would set a better example by controlling his temper. Mr. Jinnah had taunted him with carrying books under his arm. (Mr. Jinnah: Shame). Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: For gaining knowledge, I shall carry books under my arm rather than, like my friend, Mr. Jinnah, make up by gestures for deficiency of facts and arguments (loud laughter in which Mr. Jinnah joined). Continuing Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the protection extended was so small that it would not attract capital. He contested the view of Mr. Jinnah that it was the middlemen in Bombay who would benefit by his scheme.

Mr. Jinnah, replying to criticisms, remarked that he never said that the Bill was perfect; but that, of the three schemes before the House, the one embodied in the Bill represented the least evil. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had only proved the speaker's contention that, because the Tata Company's steel did not reach the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Madras as easily as Calcutta, it was the middlemen who really benefitted.

Sir Charles Innes stated that Mr. Jinnah had completely answered Mr. Mehta. He examined the amendment of Mr. Mehta and showed how it would land Government in difficulties and unknown liabilities.

Mr. M. K. Acharya regretted that Sir Charles Innes had not met the argument of non-Officials, that, under this scheme, he (Sir Charles) was taking much more from the consumer. He however, would accept Mr. Mehta's amendment as the lesser of two evils.

Pandit Malaviya emphasised that on a matter of this kind, Government should carry the House with them. A snatch vote, this way or that way was not the proper method of pushing through such legislation. He suggested that Government with all its secretariat machinery should co-operate with the House in removing the defects of Mr. Jamnadas' scheme. The speaker had worked with Mr. Jinnah for years, but felt that Mr. Jinnah's special pleading on this occasion had disappointed many members. Pandit Malaviya concluded by suggesting an adjournment of the discussion.

After Sir Walter Wilson spoke the closure was moved from the Official benches and was carried without a division. The House then voted on Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment and rejected it by 65 votes to 56.

The House rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

MR. B. DAS' AMENDMENT LOST.

When the Assembly met after lunch, Mr. Mukhtar Singh moved an amendment providing for rebate of duty in respect of imported steel used by bona-fide Indian manufacturers of small articles such as bolts, toys, utensils, cutlery, etc. Sir Charles Innes intervening said that this question was under the consideration of the Tariff Board and he hoped this information might shorten the discussion. Mr. Mukhtar Singh said he was not satisfied with the assurance given by the Commerce Member and pressed his amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Sir Charles Innes pointed out that the next amendment in the name of Mr. B. Das which asked for a declaration of Government by notification in the Gazette that the purchase of steel of Indian origin should be given preference by Government departments, municipal and local boards, etc., was out of order, on the ground that it raised the question of increase of import duty which was outside the scope of the bill.

The President agreed that the motion was out of order, on the ground that it related to provincial subjects which could not be discussed in the House, except by the permission of the Governor-General. He would however admit the amendment, if the Honourable Member omitted municipal and district boards from the operation of the amendment.

Mr. Das agreed to this, and the amendment was formally moved.

He wanted a statutory provision made with regard to the purchase of Indian steel and the mere assurance of the Commerce Member was not enough.

Mr. A. S. Aney supported the amendment.

Sir Charles Innes said that Mr. Das had only attempted to flog a dead horse. The Commerce Member informed the House that stores rules were under revision.

Mr. Das' amendment was pressed to division and lost by 46 to 38 votes.

JOSHI'S AMENDMENT OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. N. M. Joshi rose to move an amendment laying down that the amount realised by protective duties should be applied for technical training in steel industry and for the welfare of workers.

Sir Charles Innes on a point of order said that the motion contravened section 67 of the Government of India Act.

The President upheld the objection and ruled the motion out of order. Clause two of the bill was then adopted.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

Lala Rang Beharilal unsuccessfully moved an amendment to clause three of the bill demanding that in 1933, the steel industry's representation of insufficiency of protection should be a precedent to further protection.

Diwan Chamanlal moved his amendment laying down that the Governor-General in Council should have power to frame rules directing steel companies to set aside for depreciation fund a certain amount from profits and also to provide for housing, maternity and other benefits to the workers.

Sir Charles Innes said it must be left to the good sense of the companies' directors. Clause three was adopted, after two more amendments were withdrawn. Sir Charles Innes moved that the bill as amended be passed.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar opposing the motion observed that the methods adopted in giving protection were so hopelessly at variance that he could not agree to the motion. Sir Charles himself had agreed that the bill provided for British preference.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar in opposing the bill referred to the Imperial Economic Conference when the British representatives had agreed that British goods were enjoying a large share of India's market even without preference. Now Sir Charles Innes sought unfairly to extend preference at the cost of India.

Mr. Jinnah in supporting the bill averred that the bill was conceived in the best interests of India. (Swarajist cries of no).

Mr. Jinnah:—In my opinion I repeat it is in Indiass interests.

Dr. Moonji said that Mr. Jinnah's support of the bill put other Indian Non-Official members in a very awkward position.

Mr. Sherwani warned the Mahomedan members that by voting for this bill they were h[illegible] hard at least ten thousand Maho[illegible] in the United Provinces who w[illegible] living by making steel [illegible] held that the bill if passed into law would jeopardise the interests of consumers. In the Moghul days Great Britain was enjoying greater rights in India in respect of imports than Mahomedans and other European nations. Was the present preference at India's cost a reply to India's former kindness (Laughter).

Sir Abdul Qaiyum supporting the bill, doubted if the arguments advanced by the opponents of the bill were unbiassed. "Let us start giving preference to England and expect the same treatment from England."

At this stage, closure was applied and agreed to. Sir Charles Innes having relinquished his right to reply the Assembly divided with the result that the bill was passed by 52 against 40. As the President was announcing the figures some members cried "shame." The President remarked thereupon that the use of the word was so uncommon that the chair must put its foot down.—A. P.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL PASSED.

DELHI, Feb. 21.

At five minutes to five, the Legislative Assembly passed the steel protection bill by 52 votes to 40.—A. P.

AVIATION GRANT.

MR. CHAMANLAL'S OPPOSITION.

NEW DELHI, February 21.

The Steel Industry bill having been passed into law, the House resumed discussion on the demand for the supplementary grant moved last week by the Finance Member that the Governor-General-in-Council be granted a sum not exceeding ₹9,96,000 to defray the expenses that will come in the course of payment closing the year ending March 31, 1927, in respect of aviation.

Diwan Chaman Lal in opposing the demand said that the only purpose of the aviation scheme was for strengthening British interests in the Far East. This is one of the most important links in the chain of the exploitation of the East in general and of India in particular. Why could not the British Government be asked to bear the entire cost?

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved that in view of the importance of the grant it be adjourned. The House agreed thereupon to the adjournment of the discussion.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.
1926-27—	
OPENING BALANCE	684
REVENUE	15,32
EXPENDITURE	16,07
DEFICIT	75
CLOSING BALANCE	474
1927-28—	
OPENING BALANCE	474
REVENUE	1508
EXPENDITURE	1558
DEFICIT	50
CLOSING BALANCE	370

(The above figures of revenue and expenditure are exclusive of Development Department.)

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list of the Steel Protection Bill which was adopted to-day in the Assembly by 52 against 40 votes.

FOR THE MOTION.

Mr. Fazal Rahmatullah; Mr. Jinnah; Mr. Ghulam Kadirkhan Darkhan; Mr. Sykes; Mr. Illahibakhsh Bhuvo; Dr. Suhrawardy; Mr. Ghuznavi; Haji Md.; Ismail Khan; Mr. K. Ahmed; Mr. Moore; Sir D'Arey Lindsay; T. B. Roy, Maulvi Muhd. Yakub; Lieut. Sardar Md. Nawaz Khan; Maulvi Natique; Maulvi Matin Chaudhury; Sir Alexander Muddiman; Sir Charles Innes; Sir Basil Blackett; Sir Bhupendranath Mitra; Mr. Bhore; Mr. Clow; Mr. Coatman; Mr. Ayangar, Sir George Paddison; Mr. G. Ayyangar; Mr. Allison; Mr. Haigh; Mr. Donovan; Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmad; Mr. Keane; Mian Abdul Aziz; Mr. Singh; Mr. Greenfield; Mr. Hazlett; Mr. Tonkinson; Mr. K. C. Roy; Prince A. Husain; Rajah Ejaz Rasul Khan; Sardar Jowahir Singh; Captain Kabulsingh; Nawabzada Saiyid Osh raffudin Ahmad; Sir Abdul Qaiyum; Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy; Mr. M. C. Rajah and Col. Gidney.

AGANST THE MOTION.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar; Mr. V. V. Jogiah; Mr. B. P. Naydu; Mr. Duraiswamy Aiyangar; Mr. M. K. Acharya; Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar; Mr. M. S. Sesha Ayyangar; Mr. Latif Farookhi; Maulvi Sayyid Murtaz; Mr. Jayakar; Mr. Jamnadas Mehta; Mr. Kelkar; Mr. Belvi; Mr. Chunder; Mr. Amarnath Dutt; Mr. B. C. Roy; Mr. N. C. Neogy; Mr. Lahiri Chaudhary; Mr. Mukhtar Singh; Pandit Kunzru; Pandit Malaviya; Mr. Birla; Kumar Ranjaya Singh; Mr. Shervani; Pandit Bhargava; Lala Lajpat Rai; Diwan Chaman Lal;; Mr. N. P. Singh; Pandit Nilkanthadas; Mr. B. Das; Mr. Siddhesvar Sinha, Maulvi Badauzan; Maulvi Muhammad Shafee; Dr. Moonje; Mr. D. P. Misra; Mr. Sri Chandra Dutta Lala Rangabehari Lal; and Mr. Aney.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay drove in State to the Legislative Council Hall and addressed the Council on Monday the 21st instant.

REIGN OF TERROR IN SHANGHAI.

"DRIPPING HEADS HANG IN CITY GATES."

TRIAL OF WU PEI-FU'S GENERALS.

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS SUSPEND PUBLICATION.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Shanghai.—Strikers in the native city are subdued owing to wholesale decapitations of agitators and suspected agitators. Veritable rign of terror prevails. Dripping heads are hanging from most of the city gates and the gruesome spectacle is affecting strikers more than the agitators themselves, who are mostly directing the affairs from the Settlement. It is estimated that from thirty to hundred have been executed. Refugees are crowding into the settlement for safety.—Reuter.

STRIKERS DECAPITATED IN CHINA.

HEADS HUNG ON POSTS AS WARNING

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Shanghai.—Public transportation is now confined to rickshas and motor-cars as the owners of omnibuses have been intimidated into joining the strike which is now affecting 800,000 workers including a number of Chinese owned cotton mills and some British and Chinese coasting vessels.

It is noteworthy that while the agitators in the International Settlement are left practically unhindered, a proclamation has been issued in the Chinese city forbidding incitement to strike. Number of agitators have actually been beheaded. Three agitators were publicly decapitated in the street and their heads were hung on posts as warning. Hitherto there have been no disturbances in Shanghai beyond minor scuffles. No definite anti-foreign tendencies are manifest but undercurrent of excitement prevails.—Reuter's Special.

DRIFT BACK TO WORK.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Shanghai.—Many workers have resumed, including 12,500 female mill-hands and employees of the three big stores in International Settlement. Buses and trams are gradually beginning to run again. On the other hand 4,000 employees of the largest publishers in China have walked out. Chinese newspapers have suspended publication ostensibly owing to the strike, but really because of the fear that they might incur displeasure of both the authorities. Strikers' attempt to call out market stall-holders was only slightly successful. All post offices are closed and main building is picketted.—Reuter.

CHINESE GENERAL'S TRIAL.

LIUYUCHIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Hankow—The trial by Nationalist "Peoples' Tribunal" at Nuchang of Wu Pei Fuite, Generals Chechiamu and Liuyuchin, defenders of Wuchang, who were taken as prisoners when the Nationalists occupied the city last October has resulted in Chenchiamu being fined 100 million dollars and Liuyuchin being sentenced to death. The Nationalist Minister of Justice presided and he was assisted by 13 commissioners including representatives of labourers, students, farmers, unions, chambers of commerce, political and official bureaux and one woman representative of women's party of Kuomintang. In the course of proceedings the accused were questioned whether they had received assistance from British gunboats and both accused steadfastly denied this.—Reuter's Special.

HANKOW AGREEMENT.

RATE-PAYERS' CONFERENCE TO BE SUMMONED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Shanghai.—According to the terms of Chen-O'Mallyey Agreement relating to British concession at Hankow, British authorities will summon an annual general meeting of the rate payers for 15th March in accordance with the land regulations, whereupon the British municipality will be dissolved and administration of the Concession will be handed over to New Chinese Municipality. Meantime the policing of the Concession, management of public works and sanitation will be conducted by the Chinese authorities who are now in charge of them. Upon the dissolution of the British Municipality, the Nationalist Government will establish a special Chinese Municipality to administer the Concession under regulations which will be communicated to His Majesty's Minister by the Nationalist Government. These regulations will be enforced till arrangements are negotiated for the amalgamation of the five existing Foreign Concessions in Hankow and the former Concessions into one unified municipal district.—Reuter.

BRITISH LOSSES TO BE COMPENSATED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Chen-O'Malley Agreement regarding British Concession at Kiukiang is similar to Hankow agreement. Nationalists undertake to compensate British losses directly due to the action or culpable negligence of the agents of Nationalist Government during the disturbances at Kiukiang.—Reuter.

O'MALLEY-CHEN AGREEMENT

BRITAIN GRATIFIED WITH SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Details of O'Malley-Chen agreement have not yet reached London. It is not known whether the document covers Hankow Concession alone or includes Kiakiang, but it is not thought that it will relate in any way to Shanghai itself. The agreement is doubtless the outcome of the latest instructions from London where news has been received with more gratification than surprise. It is assumed that it will mark the end of trouble of the Cantonese regarding the area around Hankow and it is believed will be facilitated by a decision to divorce local problems from the larger question of British concessions in China generally.—Reuter's Special.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION IN LONDON.

RUGBY, Feb. 20.

London official quarters have not yet received confirmation of the press reports that Mr. O'Malley and Chen have signed at Hankow a local agreement regarding the British Concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang.—B.O.W.

BRITISH CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

NO TRANSFERING TILL CHINA ESTABLISHES UNIFIED GOVT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Peking.—Sir Miles Lampson meets Wellington Koo to-morrow to discuss the British proposals. Well informed Chinese anticipate that Koo will urge drastic revision of the existing treaties but the British concessions, it is understood, will not extend beyond local modifications until competent unified Government is established.—Reuter's Special.

LORD GREY FAVOURS BRITISH POLICY

RUGBY, Feb. 20.

Lord Grey addressing the Liberal Federation meeting, yesterday, expressed approval of the Governments policy towards the events in China. He said it was to the credit of the British Government that it had come out more emphatically in favour of meeting the demand of the Chinese Nationalists than had any other Power, though other Powers seemed to be following the British example. He considered that Government had done the only possible thing by sending troops to China for protective measures. No one could guarantee that at the moment there was in China any authority willing to control the mob or, if willing, was sure of being able to control it.—B.O.W.

GANDHIJI'S DAILY ROUTINE.

LETTER TO MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

"Haste is Waste. Let me do a few places thoroughly rather than many places indifferently," concludes Gandhiji in a letter to M. C. Rajagopalachariar regarding his tour. In the course of the letter Gandhiji gives the following interesting particulars of his own daily routine. He says, "You will have to remember that I have to do continuous travelling throughout the year. My capacity and energy are limited. I must therefore have three forty-five minutes for three meals, one forty-five minutes for bath, etc., and two forty-five minutes for a quiet walk in the morning and evening. I must be made to retire at nine p.m., and I must have three hours for attending to correspondence and editing, and I must have half an hour for sleep during day. If you can give me these hours, I fancy that I shall not only bear the strain of travelling but go on almost indefinitely and shall improve in health."—Free Press.

STORM HAVOC IN ATLANTIC.

ISLAND TRAFFIC DISORGANISED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

New York.—Over a score are dead and damage to the extent of three-million dollars has been done by terrific storm on Atlantic coast. Wind attained a velocity of 80 miles per hour and the sea was lashed into fury of mountainous waves. Extraordinary high tide caused havoc on seaboard. Hundreds on board small crafts in bays and harbours near here were rescued at very great peril to rescuers. Many lowlying suburbs, such as, Staton Island are flooded. Traffic on Long Island is completely disorganised.—Reuter.

OUTH AFRICAN AGREEMENT

(Continued from page 9.)

of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa had agreed to hold a Round Table Conference to explore all possible methods of settling the Indian question in the Union in a manner which would safeguard the maintenance of western standards of life in South Africa by just and legitimate means. The Conference assembled at Cape Town on December 17th, and its session finished on January 12th. There was in these meetings a full and frank exchange of views which has resulted in a truer appreciation of the mutual difficulties and a united understanding to co-operate in the solution of a common problem, in a spirit of friendliness and goodwill.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

(1) Both Governments reaffirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of western standards of life (2). The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to western standards of life should be enabled to do so. (3). For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where Western standards are not required. The Union domicile will be lost after 3 years' continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the proposed revision of the law relating to domicile which will be of general application. Emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme who desire to return to the Union within 3 years, will only be allowed to do so on refund to the Union Government of the cost of assistance received by them. (4) The Government of India recognise their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India. (5) Admission into the Union of wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918. (6) In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement now happily reached between the two Governments, and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favourable auspices and have a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and the Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill. (7) The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreements now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest. (8) The Government of the Union of South Africa have requested the Government of India to appoint an Agent in order to secure a continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments.—A. P.

INDIANS' STANDARD OF LIFE.

Mr. Bhore, in commenting on the agreement said: The first point is the declaration by the Union Government that they firmly believe in and adhere to the principle that it is the duty of every civilized Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities, and accept the view that, in the provision of educational and other facilities, a considerable number of Indians who remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind other sections of the people. This should dispel any apprehension that the maintenance of Western standards of life does not include the upliftment of the Indian community to those standards. As an earnest of their good will. The Union Government propose (1), to advise the Government of Natal to appoint a commission of Indian Education (2), to give attention to the provision of suitable hostel accommodation for the Indians at the College at Fort Hare and to consider sympathetically other proposals to increase the attractiveness of that institution for them and (3), to investigate the position in respect of sanitation and housing in the "Peri-Durban" area, where the problem is understood to be acute, and possibly elsewhere,, and to consider, in consultation with the local authorities, the most appropriate means of dealing with the situation including (1), information of advisory committees of representatives Indians and (2), the limitation of the available municipal land sold, with restrictions, under the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance No. 14 of 1922 and the Natal Boroughs and Township Land Ordinance No. 5 of 1923. These ordinances enable the municipalities in Natal to transfer, with the consent of the administration, land belonging to them, under restrictive conditions of a racial character as to occupation or ownership.

HOUSING FOR INDIANS.

It is hoped that, as a result of this investigation, the principle of consultation between the Indian community and the local bodies in the matter of Municipal administration affecting the former may be established, and more municipal land of a suitable nature be made available for Indians for housing purposes. Industrial laws like the Industrial Conciliation Act 1924, and the Wages Act of 1925 will be administered so as to enable Indian employees in industry to take their place, on the principle of equal pay for equal work.

NEW SCHEME OF ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

The second point is the new scheme of assisted emigration which the Union Government proposes to organise for those Indians who may desire to avail themselves of it.

Hon. members are doubtless aware that Section 6 of the Union Act No. 22 of 1924 known as the Indians Relief Act provides for the grant of a free passage from any port in the Union to any port in India to any Indian who makes a written request for such passage and signs, as a condition of the grant of such request, a statement that he abandons, on behalf of himself and his wife and all minor children (if any), all rights possessed by him or them to enter and reside in any part of the Union, together with all rights incidental to his or their domicile therein. This is an essential feature of the existing scheme of voluntary repatriation. Under the new scheme, the Union Domicile will not be lost except by 3 years continous absence from the Union in conformity with a proposed revision of the law which will be of general application, and an assisted emigrant wishing to return to the Union, within a period of 3 years, will be allowed to do so on repayment of the bonus and the cost of passage, including railway fares which he may have received on his own behalf and, if he has a family, on behalf of his family. Any objection that there might be to the existing scheme of voluntary repatriation, on the ground that it requires of Indians washing to avail themselves of it, an irrevocable surrender of their Union domicile is thus removed. Another feature of the new agreement is that each person of 16 years or over will be free to choose for himself, whether he will or will not avail himself of the scheme of assisted emigration. At present for the purpose of voluntary repatriation from South Africa 21 years is treated as the age of majority and the Union domicile of a person under that age has to be signed away by the father, if the latter wishes to avail himself of a free passage to India. It will be observed that the agreement provides for schemes of assisted emigration to be organised to India and other countries. The phrase is intended to cover emigration of Indians who may return to India from South Africa to the Federated Malay States and to Ceylon, under the schemes of emigration from India to those countries, which are now operative.

The third point is that in regard to entry into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians resident in the Union the principle underlying the reciprocity resolution of 1918 will be maintained. The fourth point is that, in order to ensure effective and continuous co-operation between the two Governments, the Government of the Union of South Africa has required the Government of India to appoint their Agent in the Union, Direct relations between the two Governments will be permanently established if the Government of India accept the proposal which is now receiving their earnest consideration.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION TO BE STOPPED.

Lastly, to inaugurate under the most favourable auspices the agreement which has now happily been reached between the Government of India and the Government of the Union, the latter have decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill. Members who have studied the provisions of that measure will appreciate with what relief this decision will be received by the Indian Community in South Africa. It is un-necessary to attempt an elaborate appreciation of the results of the conference of which a brief summary has been given.

INDIAN GOVT. SATISFIED.

Honourable members must judge for themselves. In doing so, it is hoped they will bear fully in mind the position as it was a year ago. The Government of India are of opinion that the agreement reached is eminently satisfactory and they have decided to ratify it. They are confident that the considered judgment of the Indian Legislature will be in favour of the action they have taken. The terms of the agreement reflect the utmost credit on our delegation which negotiated it. The Government and the people of India owe a great debt of gratitude to the Delegation for the sagacity, skill and expedition with which they accomplished a difficult and delicate mission, nor must we forget the services of the Paddison Deputation whose admirable preliminary work made a Round Table Conference possible. But it will be readily admitted that these satisfactory results could not have been secured unless the Government of South Africa had entered the Conference in a spirit of friendliness and goodwill. In the reception which they gave to our delegates to the Conference and in the courageous and sympathetic statesmanship which their representatives brought to bear on the solution of the Indian problem in South Africa, we have received unmistakeable proof of the earnest desire of the Government and the people of the Union to cultivate friendly relations with the Government and the people of India. The agreement which has to-day been announced to the House is a convincing proof of their goodwill. Let us treat it as such and endeavour to make it the basis of a lasting friendship between India and South Africa. It is not suggested that all outstanding questions between the two countries have been solved, but the Government of India are confident that, if the spirit that prevailed at the recent conference at Cape Town endures, an ultimate solution of the Indian problem in South Africa in a manner that will be satisfactory and honourable to both the countries, is assured.

SCHEME OF ASSISTED IMMIGRATION

Following is the annexture containing the summary of the conclusions reached by the Round Table Conference on the Indian question in South Africa:—

(I) Any Indian of 16 years or over may avail himself of the scheme. In the case of a family, the decision of the father will bind the wife and minor children under 16 years.

(II) Each person of 16 years of age or over will receive a bonus of £20 and each child under that age a sum of £10. No maximum shall be fixed for a family. A decrepit adult who is unable to earn his living by reason of physical disability may, at the discretion of the Union authorities, receive a pension in lieu of or in addition to the bonus. The pension will be paid through some convenient official agency in India out of a fund provided by the Union Government to such amount as they may determine. It is expected that the amount required will not exceed £500/- per annum in all. In every case the bonus will be payable in India on arrival at the destination, or afterwards, through some banking institution of repute.

III. Free passage including railway fares to the port of embarkation in South Africa and from the port of landing in India to the destination inland, will also be provided.

IV. Emigrants will travel to India via Bombay as well as via Madras. Emigrants landing at Bombay will be sent direct from the ship to their destination at the expense of the Union Government Survey and certification of ships shall be strictly supervised and conditions on voyage especially in respect of sanitary arrangements, feeding and medical attendance improved.

(V) Before a batch of emigrants leaves the Union, information will be sent to some designated authority in India at least one month in advance giving (a) a list of intending emigrants and their families (b) their occupation in South Africa and the occupation or employment which they would require in India and (c) the amount of cash and other resources which each possesses. On arrival in India the emigrants will be (1) advised and so far as possible, protected against squandering their cash or losing it to adventurers and (2) helped, as far as possible, to settle in occupations for which they are best suited by their aptitude or their resources. Any emigrant wishing to participate in the emigration schemes authorised by the Government of India will be given the same facilities in India as Indian nationals.

(VI) An assisted emigrant wishing to return to the Union will be allowed to do so within three years from the date of departure from South Africa. As a condition precedent to re-entry, an emigrant shall refund in full, to some recognized authority in India, the bonus and the cost of the passaging including railway fares, received on his own behalf, and, if he has a family, on behalf of his family. A prorata reduction will, however, be made (1) in respect of a member of a family, who dies in the interim or a daughter who marries in India does not return and (2) in other cases of unforeseen hardship at the discretion of the Minister.

(VII) After the expiry of 3 years, the Union domicile will be lost in agreement with the proposed revision of the law relating to domicile, which will be of general application. The period of 3 years will run from the date of departure from a port in the Union and expire on the last day of the third year. But to prevent abuse of the bonus and free passage by persons who wish to pay temporary visits to India or elsewhere, no person availing himself of the benefits of the scheme will be allowed to come back to the Union within less than one year from the date of his departure. For the purposes of re-entry within the time limit of three years, the unity of a family group shall be recognised though, in cases of unforeseen hardship, the Minister of the Interior may allow one or more members of the family to stay behind. A son who goes with the family as a minor, attains majority outside the Union, marries there and has issue will be allowed to return to South Africa; but only if he comes with the rest of his father's family. In such cases, he will be allowed to bring his wife and child or children with him; but a daughter who marries outside the Union will acquire the domicile of her husband and will not be admitted into the Union unless her husband is himself domiciled in the Union.

THE ENTRY OF WIVES AND MINOR CHILDREN.

To give effect to paragraph 3 of the Reciprocity Resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1918, which intended that an Indian should be enabled to live a happy family life in the country in which he is domiciled, the entry of wives and children shall be governed by the following principles (a) the Government of India should certify that each individual for whom a right of entry is claimed is the lawful wife or child, as the case may be of the person who makes the claim (b) Minor children should not be permitted to enter the Union unless accompanied by their mother, if alive, provided that (1) the mother is not already resident in the Union and (2) the Minister may, in special cases, permit the entry of such children unaccompanied by their mother (c) in the event of divorce no other wife should be permitted to enter the Union, unless proof of such divorce to the satisfaction of the Minister has been submitted (d) the definition of wife and child as given in the Indian Relief Act (No. 22 of 1914) shall remain in force.

THE UPLIFTMENT OF THE INDIAN COMMUNITY.

(I) The Union Government firmly believe in and adhere to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities, and accept the view that in the provision of educational and other facilities, a considerable number of Indians who remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind other sections of the people. (2) It is difficult for the Union Government to take action which is considerably in advance of public opinion or to ignore the difficulties arising out of the constitutional system of the Union, under which the function of the Government are distributed between the Central Executive and the Provincial and the minor local authorities.

But the Union Government are willing (a) in view of the admittedly grave situation in respect of Indian education in Natal, to advise the Provincial administration to appoint a Provincial commission of inquiry and to obtain the assistance of an educational expert from the Government of India for the purpose of such enquiry; (b) to consider sympathetically the question of improving the facilities for higher education by providing suitable hostel accommodation at the South African Native College at Fort Hare and, otherwise, improving the attractiveness of the institution for Indians (c) to take special steps under the Public Health Act, for an investigation into the sanitary and housing conditions in and round Durban which will include the question of (1) the appointment of advisory committees of representative Indians and (2) the limitation of the sale of municipal land subject to restrictive conditions (3) the principle underlying the industrial Conciliation Act (No. 11 of 1924) and the Wages Act (No. 27 of 1925) which enables all employees including Indians to take their places on the basis of equal pay for equal were will be adhered to.

TRADING LICENCE.

When the time for the revision of the existing trade licensing laws arrives, the Union Government will give all due consideration to the suggestions made by the Government of India Delegation, that the discretionary powers of the local authorities might reasonably be limited in the following way (1) the grounds on which a licence may be refused should be laid down by statute (2) the reasons for which a licence is refused should be recorded (3) There should be a right of appeal in cases of first applications and transfers, as well as in cases of renewals, to the courts or to some other impartial tribunal.

APPOINTMENT OF AN AGENT.

If the Government of the Union of South Africa make representations to Government of India to appoint an Agent in the Union, in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments, the Government of India will be willing to consider such a request.

BOMBAY PRIZE BABIES.

"Chronicle" Photos.
Prize winning babies at the Baby Week Show, with their mothers.

The prizes were given away on Sunday by Lady Wilson who is seen here with some of the workers and organisers of the Show.

SIX MEN ARRESTED.

FOUND WITH STOLEN PROPERTY.

Patrolling along Chunapatti, in the Dongri Sub-Division at about 3 a.m. of Sunday morning, the police flying squad saw some men sitting on the ground and concealing something in the earth. Noticing the near approach of the squad, two of the men got up and ran away. The six remaining men were arrested on the spot and on digging up the ground, the police discovered silver pots and wares concealed therein. In consequence of statements made by one of the arrested man, a shop was visited by the police which had been burgled by these men and from which the silver of the value of Rs. 1,100/- had been abstracted. The six men, Ahmedshah and five others, were placed before Mr. Jungiewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon and remanded, for further inquiries.

HIGH COURT.

LANGLEY-D'ARCY CASE.

DEFENDANT'S SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

Before Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court, came on the hearing of the suit filed by Mr. G. E. D. Langley claiming R50,000 damages from his trainer Capt. M. R. D'Arcy for alleged defamation.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, with Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Langley.

Sir Thomas Strangman, with the Advocate-General and Mr. O'Gorman, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, represented the defendant. Capt. D'Arcy.

There was an interesting prelude before the proceedings began. As the plaintiff's counsel were not present when the suit was called on. Mr. O'Gorman, defendant's counsel asked his Lordship to dismiss the suit with costs. His Lordship also protested that counsel should be absent, though the hearing had been fixed peremptorily on that day.

In the meanwhile, Sir Chimanlal came up on the scene, and opened the plaintiff's case.

* * * *

The plaintiff stated that he was a cotton merchant in Bombay, and owned and raced horses. He was also a Steward of the Western India Turf Club. The defendant acted as his trainer from February, 1925, until his summary dismissal on 12th February, 1926. After the dismissal, the defendant complained that rumours adverse to himself were "floating about" and asked the plaintiff to write to the newspapers, contradicting them. The plaintiff refused to do so, and referred the defendant to the Stewards of W. I. T. Club, if he wanted to do so. The defendant then put the matter before the Stewards, and was informed by the Assistant Secretary that the Stewards did not want to make any enquiry that was tantamount to exonerating the defandant from having committed any breach of racing laws and that it was for the defendant to take action if h efelt aggrieved by any newspaper comments.

Immediately after his dismissal, the defendant submitted his bill to the plaintiff for R10,380|8. The plaintiff paid the bill with the exception of two items of R1,800 and R138, which he disputed. The Stewards to whom the dispute was referred directed R138 to be paid to the defendant, but with regard to R1,800, they held that the plaintiff was not liable for it. This amount was now the subject of a pending litigaion in the Small Causes Court.

In connection with this decision of the Stewards, the defendant wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Club on March 22, 1926, in which, according to the plaintiff, the defendant falsely stated that the plaintiff had given him instructions such as prevented the defendant from winning with the majority of the paintiff's horses at Poona, and were calculated to give the public a bad impression of them with a view to winning in Bombay, and that he might be compelled to publish some of the turf practices of "one of our leading Stewards," meaning thereby the plaintiff. The plaintiff contended that the defendant, by these statements, made and published the imputation that the imputation that the plaintiff raced his horses unfairly and dishonestly and was unfit to be a Steward of the Club. These statements were made by the defendant maliciously and with intent to injure the plaintiff in his reputation as a race-owner and a Steward of the Club. and in order to damage his position and standing both socially and in business. The plaintiff therefore claimed R50,000 as damages in respect of the alleged defamation.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendant, Capt. D'Arcy denied that the statements made in his letter were defamatory of the plaintiff. He submitted that he made those statements honestly and "bona fide" for the protection of his own interest. The letter was privileged, having regard to the occasion and circumstances. He denied that he made the imputation that the plaintiff raced his horses unfairly and dishonestly and was unfit to be a Steward of the Club.

The defendant further stated that after having been abused and insulted by the plaintiff in the presence of the latter's chauffeur, riding boys and syces, he was wrongfully dismissed on February 12, under circumstances of grave contumely, giving rise to a feeling in the public mind that the defendant was guilty of a serious dereliction of duty or of malpractices such as would lead to his being warned off the race course.

The plaintiff, prior to his departure for England in April, 1925, gave clear and definite instructions to the defendant regarding the training and running of his horses. The instructions were to the effect that the plaintiff's horses should not, with very few exceptions, be allowed to win at Poona, but should be reserved for Bombay or Calcutta races, that, in order to avoid the form of horses from being exposed, they should not be given enough track work in Poona to make them "racing fit" or should be run for distances over which they had no chance of winning, and that generally efforts should be made to give the public the worst possible impressions of the plaintiff's horses. The said instructions which were orally given were later confirmed and supplemented by the plaintiff in his letters while he was in England.

The defendant stated that the plaintiff's letter dated June 8, 1925, contained the following instructions: "Use your own discretion looking to the circumstances and remembering what my wishes are."

The defendant pleaded that the statements complained of by the plaintiff were made under provocative circumstances and under an honest belief of injustice. He submitted that the suit was untenable by reason of the above premises, and had been brought as a counterblast to his suit for the recovery of R1,800.

DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

The defendant, in his evidence, examined by Mr. O'Gorman, stated that he had served in the late war. After he was demobilised, he joined the Madras Turf Club as a starter in 1921. His father was a horse breeder in Australia and witness was connected with his father's stables till he came out to India in 1914. Horses received tonics in his father's stables and witness administered tonics in his father's stables hundreds of times. These injections were also administered by trainers themselves, and veterinary surgeons were not necessary to perform this task. During his experience, witness knew of only one accident. Witness got a training license in 1923 and he started his stables at Poona with about 10—11 horses. Witness had trained 28 horses till he took over the horses of Mr. Langley and Santidas. He had often administered tonics to the horses by a hypodermic syringe, and none of the owners had objected to it.

Witness was introduced to Mr. Langley, the plaintiff, through Mr. Geddis, another Steward of the Turf Club. A proposal was made to witness to take over Mr. Langley's horses. Later at the Willingdon Club they discussed terms, and witness asked for R200 for certain horses, R170 for Arabs and 10 per cent. on all wins and stakes. Mr. Langley did not agree to this at the time and went to Calcutta. He returned from there without a trainer and again met witness when Mr. Geddis and Mr. Shantidas were present and Mr. Langley agreed to his terms, and witness undertook to train his horses.

Further questioned, witness replied that they had ways and means whereby they could alter the totes. As Mr. Langley was away, witness was in charge of the horses during the Poona season. Mr. Langley had given him certain instructions. As the majority of the horses were required for Bombay and Calcutta, witness was asked to prepare them with a view to the Bombay Handicap and with a view to giving a bad impression with regard to the Poona season. He accordingly made up his programme which was approved by Mr. Langley. The latter writing from England on June 8, 1925, repeated his instructions. Witness understood thereby that he was not to expose the horses to outside people, and to avoid running a bunch of horses. If they were run in bunch, they would be exposed Mr. Langley did not want him to win with any horse. Mr. Langley's opinion was that the horse Fanberg was supposed to be 1 to 1 1|4 miles, and that it was a stayer. The horse ran nowhere, and he was not exposed. Regarding Wilmington, witness suggested Lincoln Plate of 5 furlongs and Newcastle Plate of 6 furlongs. The horse was a stayer and he did not win the Newcastle Plate, nor did he show up. The Arab horses referred to in Mr. Langley's letter were Double Up and Sun Fly. Both these horses came under the charge of witness from the Kolhapur races. Witness did not run them at Poona as the plaintiff warned him not to take any risks. Witness fired "Double Up" during the Bombay season.

Referring to the purchase of the horse Stanhope, witness said he understood the expression "bit of a dog" used by the plaintiff to mean that the animal was unreliable.

Further hearing was adjourned.

GUILTY OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

A EUROPEAN CONVICTED.

Watson, a European salesman in the service of the Columbia Batteries Company, was charged before Mr. I. N. Mehta, 4th Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum Police Court with Criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 110/9/ being the property of his employers. It was led in evidence that the accused had to canvass orders on behalf of the firm and to collect outstandings. In the course of his dealings, he pocketed the sum of Rs. 110/9/. The accused pleaded guilty to misappropriating part of the amount but when evidence was led to show that he had misappropriated the whole sum, he eventually pleaded guilty. In view of his age and the fact that the loss had been made good by the complainant. His Worship bound the accused over for a period of one year under S. 516 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

ANOTHER YEAR OF HEAVY DEFICIT.

(Continued from page 9.)

which reflected honour on themselves, and which ensured the conduct of debate on the highest plane. You, Sir, are fortunate in having the advantage of following two such eminent Presidents, and I have no doubt that you will safeguard the privileges of the Council and the rights of Honourable Members, and, at the same time, secure for Honourable Members free but decorous debate in the same manner as your predecessors in the Chair have done in the past.

After referring to Dr. Paranjpye's appointment to India Council and the appointment of Mr. Pradhan the Governer said:

As this is the Budget Session, the work of Honourable Members will be devoted mainly to the consideration and discussion of the Budget; and such legislation only as is urgent will be put before you. The most important Bill to be considered is the Stamp Act Amendment Bill, which is a financial measure continuing the Indian Stamp Bombay Amendment Act of 1922. No fresh taxation is sought to be imposed, and this measure only brings the duties levied in this Presidency into line with the duties levied in other provinces. I have no doubt that, realising, as you do, the financial situation of the Presidency, you will agree as to the necessity of this measure.

Of the other few Bills which will be placed before Honourable Members for consideration the Bill relating to the administration of civil and criminal justice at Aden is an important one, having for its object the strengthening of the judiciary at Aden by the appointment of a Judicial Assistant to the Resident. I have watched, with some anxiety, the growth of the volume of work in Aden, both judicial and administrative, and it is very necessary that the Resident should be relieved of some of his judicial duties, and that an experienced judicial officer should be placed in charge of the judicial work. I have no doubt that the objects of the Bill will commend themselves to your favourable consideration.

A NOTE OF REGRET.

It is a matter of great regret that there has been, since I last addressed Council, ittle or no improvement in the financial situation. It is an unfortunate fact that the long continued depression in trade, of which we all hoped we had seen the worst last year, has been responsible for a considerable falling off of the revenue from Stamps. In Agriculture, also, the hopeful prospects to which, at one time, we looked forward, have not been fulfilled, and under this head we have to record a large decrease in revenue. Excise, again, the third main source of revenue, is also beginning to feel the effects of the policy on which the Minister, with the full approval of this Council, has embarked. The total result is, as Honourable Members are all by this time aware, that the excess of expenditure over revenue in the current year which we expected would be not more than 28 lakhs, has risen to 75 lakhs.

While I do not wish, in any way, to minimise the seriousness of this position I desire to remind the Council that a considerable portion of this deficit, namely, 30 lakhs, is, in fact, merely the transfer from one head of our general balances to another head, which is the Famine Reserve. This Reserve has now reached the very large figure of nearly 2 1/2 crores; and as the Public Accounts Committee has very properly observed, it would appear that the time has now come to reconsider the necessity of setting aside this large sum annually, and whether we should not be justified in putting some of the money into other activities. Having regard to these considerations, my Government has addressed the Government of India with a view to a reduction of the annual assignment by 30 lakhs. This will afford much needed relief to the provincial revenues, without in any way endangering the legitimate provision against famine.

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET.

Coming, now, to the Budget for the next year, while our revenues remain approximately the same (though certain windfalls on account of adjustments for past years have now ceased), the efforts of all departments, assisted by the advice of the Special Officer appointed to investigate the possibilities of retrenchment, have reduced the estimates of expenditure very considerably below the figures of the current year. In spite of these efforts my Government must present to the Council a Budget showing a deficit of 50 lakhs. Honourable Members will appreciate the fact that this deficit is approximately equal to the amount of the Provincial contribution to the Government of India, so that, but for what we have to pay away to assist the finances of the Central Government, we have, in fact, a Budget which balances. As Honourable Members are aware, we have constantly and continuously represented to the Government of India the serious financial position in which we, through no fault of our own, find ourselves, and have made every appeal possible to the Government of India to remit the Provincial contribution and give us assistance in other ways, not only because of our financial position, but because we have always maintained that the Meston Settlement has had the result of treating Bombay in a manner which has had a very injurious and, to my mind, unfair effect on its finances.

NO FURTHER TAXATION.

My Government does not feel justified in asking the Legislative Council to vote any further taxation simply in order to enable us to meet our liability to the Government of India, and we are fortunate in being able, for the time being, to meet the excess from savings. We do not do this without some misgiving, but with confidence that a revision of the settlement, coupled with some return of trade prosperity, will enable us to continue to provide, for the inhabitants of this Presidency, those services to which they are accustomed, and to which they have a right. No alternative thus offers but to present to this Honourable House a Budget which shows a deficit approximately equal, as I have said, to the amount of our Provincial contribution.

Turning to the work of the Transferred Departments, it will be seen that, in the next year's Budget, my Government has succeeded, in spite of the financial strin gency, in keeping the provisions for the most important items at approximately the same figure as has been sanctioned in the current year's budget. It has, however, been, I deeply regret to say, impossible to include many most desirable schemes for improvement both in the educational, medical, industries, and local self-Government departments.

In connection with education, I trust that the Council will support the Honourable Minister in his effort to expand compulsory education in this Presidency, for, I am convinced that, until the masses —especially the agriculturists—are literate, we can hope for little real advance either in industries or agriculture.

HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

As you are all aware, since my arrival in India I have devoted special attention to the improvement of our hospitals and medical schools, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil. I am glad to say that, thanks to the readiness with which the members of the late Council co-operated with me, and their provision of the requisite funds, the scheme for the improvement of medical relief in Bombay City has been inaugurated, and is progressing satisfactorily. I trust that Honourable Members of this Council will continue to co-operate with me in this scheme in the same spirit. I am glad to say that schemes for the improvement of the Hospitals and Medical Schools at Ahmedabad and Poona are also in progress, and desire to invite the special attention of Honourable Members to them, and to other important medical schemes which they will find in the Budget.

Thanks to the efforts of my Honourable Colleague, the Minister for Local Self-Government, the local self-Government movement in this Presidency has, during the last six years, shown marked progress, and I trust that, during the life of this House, it will develop still further.

I regret that my Government cannot at the present time, make greater provision for the work of the Industries Department. The whole question of the future of this Department is at present under the consideration of a Committee, whose report has not yet reached Government.

Every effort has, as I have said, been made, and is being made, to find necessary revenue for the Transferred Departments, and it is a fact not perhaps properly recognised that the expenditure on Education, Hospitals, Public Health and Agriculture has increased considerably, while the expenditure on the Reserved Departments of Justice, Jails and Police has actually fallen. In the Police Department retrenchment has been especially rigorous, and, though this has not yet resulted in any serious outbreak of crime, I feel that the Police force has been reduced to the lowest limits consistent with the preservation of law and order, and that any further reduction would be fraught with danger to the community.

My Government have decided to bring the Bombay Children Act into force with effect from the 1st May next, and I hope that, with the aid of public sympathy and support, it will accomplish much good in rescuing the young from evil surroundings and preventing them from learning habits of crime.

As regards Irrigation, it is satisfactory to realise that the Pravara River Works project is now complete, and last December I had the pleasure of declaring open the Bhandardara Dam, one of the highest in the world. The completion of this scheme places the Deccan in the forefront of Indian provinces, so far as irrigation from stored water is concerned.

LLOYD BARRAGE.

I cannot, on an occasion such as this, deal at length with the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme, but, as the result of annual visits to Sukkur, and continued close examination of the estimates and general conduct of the scheme, I feel confident in saying that the present condition, both from the Works and Financial point of view, may be considered satisfactory.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

The proposals of Government in connection with further work on the Back Bay Reclamation scheme will be laid before the Council by my Honourable Colleague, the Member in charge of the General Department. As Honourable Members are aware, the present position of this undertaking has been very exhaustively examined during the past year, and I would desire to express my gratitude to Sir Joseph Kay and Mr. Neilson, and the members of their respective Committees, for the time and trouble they gave in this matter. Honourable Members have, no doubt, read the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the scheme, and everyone must feel grateful to Sir Grimwood Mears and the members of that Committee for their very careful examination of the whole project, and for the recommendations which they have made. It is a matter of satisfaction to my Government that the Committee have appreciated the work of my Honourable Colleague, the Member in charge, and have acknowledged that every possible assistance and information was put at their disposal by Government.

The Committee, in their recommendations, have in view the completion of a portion of the original scheme in as expeditious a manner as possible so that the land reclaimed can be placed on the market and the amount of debt circumscribed, with the result that some of the losses incurred will be recouped at as early a date as possible. This seems to my Government the sound policy to pursue. We must endeavour to repay to the tax-paper as much as is possible, but, at the same time, finish off the work decided to be done so that not only will the land available for sale be made as attractive as possible to the purchaser, but that the work itself, when completed, shall add to the beauty and amenities of Bombay. Full details of the proposals of Government, with every information, will be laid before Council. Government have given the recommendations of the Committee their most careful consideration, and have come to the conclusion that the reclamation of a strip of land 300 feet wide in front of Blocks 3 to 5, with the addition of about 1-3rd of Block 6, is not a financially sound proposition, as it must be done by dry-filling. A close scrutiny of the estimates and forecasts that have been prepared will prove that this is so. Government, on the other hand, have come to the conclusion that the reclamation by dredged filling of the major portion of Block 6, together with the small low-lying area immediately in front of Block 5, while not adding to the debt, would be instrumental in supplying all the amenities, held to be so essential by the Committee. It is estimated that the reclamation of this portion would be completed in one season's dredging, and that such reclamation would be of advantage not only from a financial point of view, but in the interests of public health. A Promenade and Drive, connecting both ends of the reclamation, is quite possible without reclaiming the 300 feet strip. The proposals of Government will, therefore, while providing the amenities suggested by the Committee, tend rather to reduce than increase the debt. The budget for next year makes provision for these proposals, and I feel sure that the Honourable House will give them their most careful consideration.

Three years ago, almost to a day, I opened the second elected Legislative Council of Bombay, and this afternoon I inaugurate the third Council elected under the authority of the Government of India Act of 1919. This will be the last newly-elected Council I shall open before my term of office as Governor of Bombay expires, and no one, at the moment, can forecast the constitution of the next elected Council, for, during the period of the life of the present Council, the Statutory Commission will visit India, and it may be that the recommendations of that Commission will have received statutory sanction by the Houses of Parliament, so that the constitution of the next Council may be a very different one to that which is, by statute, decreed at the present time.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

I do not mention this with any idea of suggesting to Honourable Members that the coming of the Royal Commission should, in any way, influence their actions. On the contrary, I would urge them to do as they have done in the past, namely, to voice their views freely and honestly, and to consistently carry out their obligations to their constituents and their country. If I am to judge by the past six years—and, after all, that period is long enough to give some indication of the views of elected members—it may truly be said that, in the Bombay Legislative Council, Honourable Members have endeavoured to work the Reforms, however limited in their scope or difficult in their application, in many respects, the statute, under which they work may appear to some of them. May I suggest that this is the right spirit, and that the Presidency has every reason to be proud of its elected representatives.

You may think, and many may agree, that the Government of India Act of 1919 did not go far enough. There may be some who think that, in some particulars, it went too far. How is any Statutory Commission to come to any decision on these questions which it has to consider unless it has evidence of the working of the Act? I myself feel confident that there is no Legislative Body in India which is in a better position to give that evidence, based, as it will be, on an honest endeavour to interpret to the best of its ability the 135 sections of that Act, together with its schedules, rules and regulations framed under the Act, than the elected representatives of the Bombay Presidency. I would, therefore, urge Honourable Members to devote themselves to the task of considering the present situation, from experience gained during the period since the Act of 1919 came into force, so as to be ready and prepared to lay before the Commission, when it arrives in India, facts,—and may I emphasise the word facts, and add facts based on personal knowledge of the defects of the present constitution, and sound and reasonable proposals for a redress of those defects and proposals for the future—proposals which they can prove will advance India on the path of full resposible government, and which will (what is still more important) advance Indians and India on the road where they can see ahead the real happiness and true prosperity of the many millions who live in this great country.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

SPEECH OF SIR CHUNILAL V. MEHTA

The following are extracts from the speech of the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Kt., Finance Member, introducing the Budget Estimates for 1927-28 of the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday:—

"Mr. President,—I wish to extend a warm welcome to all those Honourable Members who have entered this Legislative Chamber. One is sorry to miss some familiar faces on the opposite benches; but I am sure that all those who have succeeded in obtaining the support of their constituencies for the second and even the third time, and those with whom we make fresh acquaintance, have come here with an earnest desire to help the Council and the Government in advancing the real interests of the country. I am well aware of the severe contests which many elected members have had to face and of the heavy strain which the work in the Council must entail upon their time and their business. Honourable members have ungrudgingly borne it during the period of the two Councils: and while entering upon the third it may not be out of place to examine very briefly the lessons which may be learnt from the Council's working during the past six years and from the results of the elections.

In spite of the many difficulties, including those attendant upon an admitted period of transition, much valuable work has been done both in and by the Council. Many legislative enactments calculated to do good to the community have been put upon the Statute Book. Indian Ministers unacquainted with the practical problems of administration have given good account of themselves; and the electorates are being trained to the value of the vote and to discriminate with judgment between the claims of rival candidates and policies.

The period of the first council was one of abstention; for a large number of the population refused to exercise the franchise or take part in the councils. In the next, came a temporary show of obstruction which was necessitated by the members of the Swaraj party following mandates from outside this Province. It was soon discovered that not only was this policy likely to be barren of results but that it had no chance of success in the peculiar circumstances of this presidency. The robust commonsense and the practical genius of all the communities for which this presidency is so well known, soon necessitated a revolt with the result that the "responsivists" broke away and have captured many seats at the expense of the Swarajists.

When you have once entered the Council all thought of non-co-operation must be put away. What is of consequence is the recognition of the fact that a persistence in unreasoned and continuous opposition must detract from the worth of any party, however eminent its members may be, and must indirectly tend to bring in the evils of communalism and time-serving expediency. If an important section of the House, even if it is not in a position to command a majority but contains a not insignificant number of supporters, is determined never to see any good in any action of the State, there can be no healthy rivalry of policies which can claim the allegiance of parties, and direct encouragement is given to groups based on communal considerations, which unfortunately form themselves too easily in this country, or to combinations brought about for securing some temporary or parochial advantage. Those in power cannot be blamed if they are compelled to seek support on the only terms on which it is available, nor their supporters who are led to believe that the above considerations will best serve their immediate interests. It would not perhaps be possible, in the existing circumstances or at the present stage of Reforms, to create and maintain parties for the carrying out of fixed policies. The evolution of such a system requires time and a period of exercise of true responsibility. But a negative policy based on continuous and indiscriminate opposition is merely futile and demoralizing, and one building itself on communal considerations may perhaps enjoy a short life but is equally liable to come to grief. The enthronement of the principle of examining and deciding every question on its merits is the surest way towards constructive work and education of the electorate, and towards the evolution of parties based on fixed principles to which we are looking forward. The results of the elections, at any rate in this presidency, show that there is a prospect of this principle being respected and I hope that in that spirit of mutual helpfulness and understanding our work in the Council will be carried on. Thus only can our work get related to and reflect more and more the wishes of the people which, I consider, is the object of responsible Government.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

I myself will need that help and co-operation in a special measure both as Leader of the House and as Finance Member; and I trust it will be forthcoming from the Council in no grudging degree.

This is the first time in this presidency, and indeed in any major province in India, that the important Finance Portfolio has been entrusted to an Indian Member of Council. Grateful as I am for the high honour, I cannot disguise from myself the special responsibilities, and the difficulties of a not too prosperous treasury.

I wish to pay my humble tribute of admiration for the marked ability with which my distinguished predecessors have managed the finances of this Presidency and for the skilful manner in which they have accumulated most useful balances. My admiration is all the greater because of the difficulties under which they laboured owing to the inequity of the Meston Settlement. That unfortunate settlement has never really given any chance to this Province: and there seems little prospect of our finances ever being prosperous until the injustice done by that settlement is put right. The increase in the scale of salaries of all services, from the Imperial down to the menial, to keep pace with the rise in the cost of living, and the natural clamour for expansion of departments in which the Ministers and the people take legitimate interest, without correspondingly expanding revenues, has, as it sooner or later must, produced a stage when our budget no longer balances and last March the Council had to pass a budget showing a deliberate deficit of 28 lakhs after taking credit for taxation passed last year. That stage is certainly not getting any better; and this must add to the difficulties of a new Finance Member who as an "Ex"-Minister is naturally most anxious to provide all the funds he can for the nation building departments.

I would commend to the Honourable Members a careful study of both the Blue Book and the White Book which contain very full details of the disposal of all Government monies. All the activities of Government are conditioned and regulated by the amount of resources available; and a careful study, which these books do not always receive, will enable Honourable Members to arrive at correct conclusions. They will rise from that study wiser, and perhaps sadder men. There is a tendency among Honourable Members to be extraordinarily conservative and hard-fisted at the time of the budget and during the rest of the year in supporting Resolutions to be equally liberal and lavish. It may be hoped that a study of these figures will help to correct this inconsistency.

The following is a brief summary of the financial position of this Presidency. The figures are exclusive of Development transactions.

1925/26 ACCOUNTS.

Opening Balance		636 lakhs.
Revenue	15,10 lakhs.	
Expenditure	15,01 ,,	
Surplus	9 lakhs.	
Banking account under "Debt, Deposits and Advances":		
Receipts	705 lakhs.	
Disbursements	686 ,,	
Surplus	19 lakhs.	
Total surplus	28 lakhs.	
Closing balance	664 ,,	
1926/27 (Revised).		
Opening Balance		664 ,,
Revenue account:		
Revenue	15,32 ,,	
Expenditure	16,07 ,,	
Deficit	75 lakhs.	
Banking account "Debt, Deposits and Advances":		
Receipts	317 lakhs.	
Disbursements	432 ,,	
Withdrawals	115 lakhs.	
Total withdrawals	190 lakhs.	
Closing balance	474 ,,	
1927/28		
Opening		474 ,,
Revenue account:		
Revenue	15,08 lakhs.	
Expenditure	15,58 ,,	
Deficit	50 lakhs.	
Banking account under "Debt, Deposits and Advances":		
Receipts	369 lakhs.	
Disbursements	423 ,,	
Withdrawals	54 lakhs.	
Total withdrawals	104 ,,	
Closing balance	370 ,,	

The closing balance which at the end of 1925/26 amounted to 664 lakhs is made up as follows:—

Famine Insurance Fund	195 lakhs.
Other Loan Balances	81 ,,
the ordinary balance being therefore	388 lakhs.

The balance at the end of 1926/27 is anticipated, on the revised eight monthly estimates, to be 474 lakhs made up as follows:—

Famine Insurance Fund	238 lakhs.
Other Loan Balances	55 ,,
the ordinary balance being	181 lakhs.

Next year's closing balance is estimated at 370 lakhs, of which 262 lakhs is for Famine Insurance Fund and the rest, i.e., 108 lakhs, is the ordinary balance.

It must be remembered that 103 lakhs were sanctioned by the Council at the last budget session as a loan to the Sukkur Barrage from our balances: and an additional sum of 20 lakhs was invested in the same manner during the year. This sum of 123 lakhs will still be invested in the Sukkur Barrage at the end of 1927-28, but will be available, according to the orders of the Government of India, for replenishing our balances should the need arise at any time. I should also mention that the sum of 262 lakhs which we will have at the end of the year 1927-28 in the Famine Insurance Fund is in a way a book entry still remaining as a balance available to Government for specific famine purposes according to Devolution Rules.

The opening balance of the year 1926-27 is estimated at 664 lakhs. This includes 81 lakhs of loan balance, 195 lakhs Famine Insurance Fund, the true available balance being therefore 388 lakhs. This balance of 664 lakhs is expected to be reduced at the end of the year to 474 lakhs made up of 55 lakhs loan balance 238 lakhs Famine Insurance Fund and 181 lakhs ordinary balance. The reduction of 190 lakhs in our balance is due to a revenue deficit of 75 lakhs and a deficit of 115 lakhs under capital and debt section. Before dealing with the revenue deficit, I may explain to the House that the deficit of 115 lakhs in our debt section is due to the fact that instead of borrowing the whole of our loan requirements of the year from the Government of India, we are spending part by a withdrawal from our balances and part from the loan savings of the previous year.

LARGE REVENUE DEFICIT.

The large revenue deficit must necessarily attract attention. It is principally made up of the decrease in revenue under our three best revenue earning hads.

As the House is aware, out of a total revenue of about 14 1|2 crores, exeluding interest which appears on both sides of the account, Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps are responsible for over 11 crores: or 75 per cent.

Any serious variation in these heads is therefore bound to have a disturbing effect upon the whole budget.

Our Land Revenue, which is more than one-third of our total revenue, depends on the condition of the monsoon. It has been found from experience that the distribution of water is more effective than the quantity: and this fact is illustrated by the rains of last year. Although the monsoon broke later than usual, the quantity of rain was sufficient, or more than sufficient, and everybody expected that the crops would be greatly benefited.

The rainfall in July and August was good and opportune, though it was somewhat insufficient in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. August and September gave excessive rainfall in Gujarat. In Ahmedabad and other Gujarat districts, rice crops benefited by it, but Bajri and Jowari crops were generally affected, as was also cotton in Viramgam and Broach. In September the rains were sufficient and well distributed in the Deccan and the Karnatak, except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Belgaum. The later rains were not equally wide spread: and the long break in October and want of sufficient rain in the succeeding months affected prejudicially the crops in the Deccan and the Karnatak Districts. Rabi crops have failed in Ahmednagar, excepting Shevgaon, and are not satisfactory in West Khandesh and Nasik and in some parts of Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts. In Gujarat there is damage by locusts and frost in Ahmedabad District and in the Panch Mahals. The locust pest has re-appeared after several years.

In Sind the outlook was unsatisfactory in July as the river was low and fair irrigating level had not by then been reached. But the high and steady level maintained by the river in August and September aided by seasonable rains was very beneficial to the crops except in certain talukas where cyclone and heavy rainfall caused damage both to crops and cattle. The standing rabi crops in Sind are generally in good condition except for some damage by locusts.

Government last week issued a press note describing in detail the agricultural situation as it is at present, and I need only add that throughout the Presidency it is being carefully watched by the Honourable the Revenue Member, and that everything that is required will be done to meet any situation that may arise.

Owing to a combination of these unfavourable factors larger suspensions and remissions will have to be given than was estimated when the budget was made.

But in order to understand the effect of the season on our revenues for the current year, we must examine the ordinary land revenue. It was budgeted at 511 lakhs in the current year. In the revised estimate we have brought this figure down to 490 lakhs, representing a reduction in collections of 21 lakhs owing to the nature of the season, the portion of also reduced from 72 lakhs to 66 lakhs on account of the low level of the river Indus as stated before.

Given a normal crop we hope to collect 530 lakhs next year.

DECREASE IN EXCISE DEPT. REVENUE.

The Department of Excise, besides spending more than the budgeted estimate of 1926-27, which I shall explain later on, shows also decrease of revenue. This is due to a large extent to the experiment of trying Simultaneous Auctions. The evils of reckless bidding, blackmail and intimidation are the accompaniments of the Auction System; but there is no doubt that there are other and greater evils under any other system that can be devised for the sale of liquor; and the Honourabl eMinister wished to try and see whether these evils could be remedied by the system of Simultaneous Auctions. It was also hoped that the price of country liquor could be checked from rising unduly high by this experiment. It has however been found that these results are scarcely to be expected: and in any case while the benefit is doubtful, the cost to the State is certainly exorbitant. Further experiment in this direction is therefore going to be abandoned; but so far as the current year is concerned this has had the effect of diminishing our anticipated receipts under VI-Excise from 435.4 lakhs in the Budget of 1926-27 to 427.4 lakhs in the revised estimates. It is, however, necessary to explain that the revised estimate for 1926-27 under this head does not reflect the true revenue from Excise. This revenue has been swollen (in the revised estimate) by 22 lakhs on account of past years' profits on the manufacture of liquor.

The ensuing year's estimate has consequently been put down at 400 lakhs. The Council no doubt realise that the pursuance of the policy sanctioned by them must necessarily entail a steadily decreasing revenue under this head. If the activities of Government and the amenities it affords are to be expanded or, I should say more correctly, if they

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(Continued from previous page.)

are to be continued on the present scale, this loss of revenue, as has always been recognised by the Council, will have to be made up. In fact it was in pursuance of this recognition that the House passed a Resolution appointing a Committee to consider the financial aspect of our Excise Policy, and to suggest the methods for making up the loss that will necessarily ensue. The Report of the Committee will of course have the careful consideration of the Honourable Minister.

LOW RECEIPTS IN STAMPS.

The depression in trade is reflected in the low receipts under the head "VII-Stamps" which have gone down by 15 lakhs: from 201 lakhs to 186 lakhs. Next year, we anticipate a revenue of 187 lakhs under this head. We have ventured to assume that the House will sanction the continuance of the Stamp Act which expires on 31st March 1927. I will not anticipate the arguments for its continuance at this stage, except to state that the reasons which led to its passing last year continue to exist to-day. It can scarcely fail to be realised that in our present financial position the discontinuance of this measure is not seriously to be contemplated.

These three main heads are responsible for a decrease of 33 lakhs.

ONE LAKH DECREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

With regard to the expenditure in the current year's revised, Honourable Members will see that there is a net decrease of one lakh. This decrease would have been much greater were it not for the fact that there have been some excesses in certain departments due to obligatory payments. The principal excess is under Excise amounting to 14 lakhs. Of this sum 8 lakhs is a book entry necessitated by the introduction of the commercial system of accounts at the Nasik and Khanapur distilleries, and was voted by the Legislative Council at the last session; for the reasons given to the Council at the time of the supplementary demand, there is a credit entry on the revenue side under VI-Excise for the same amount. The remaining excess of 6 lakhs is due to the payment of arrears of excise compensation to Indian States for the lease of their abkari and hemp drugs revenue.

Excluding the 14 lakhs under Excise, there are increases of 10 lakhs under certain heads making a total of 24 lakhs. This increase is counterbalanced by decreases in expenditure amounting to 25 lakhs. As soon as our present deficit was known stringent orders for economy and for restricting re-appropriations were issued. These orders can only take effect in the last months of the year and it is hoped that further reductions in expenditure may result.

NEXT YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

As regards the next year's revenue and expenditure, I have mentioned the main figures before. There is one point to which I would invite the attention of the House. It will be noticed that next year's budgeted expenditure is about 50 lakhs less than this year's either budgeted or revised.

The main decrease is under the head of Civil Works and Miscellaneous amounting to 23 lakhs. I am taking these two heads together because the subsidy of 19 lakhs to local boards for communications, which used to be provided under Miscellaneous, is now shown under 41, Civil Works.

There is also a saving of 4 lakhs under Police.

In regard to both these departments, Civil Works and Police, the Retrenchment Officer has been able to propose savings which have been accepted by the departments and which have been included in the next year's budget. New works under the Public Works Department have been severely cut down; and as the 'works in progress' are nearing completion, there is a considerable saving under that head also.

The rest of the cut is shared by all departments. This saving has not been effected without considerable pruning everywhere. Proposals for funds for various schemes have had to be cut down to the great disappointment of all the departments who are straining to go forward but are held back by the embargo placed by our financial situation. It will be noticed that only such new items as are considered essential by the departments have been retained.

DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

The Development Department has been much before the public eye of late. Various Committees have been appointed and no doubt their reports have been carefully studied by Honourable Members. They would also no doubt desire to discuss the Development budget fully. The only point to which I need refer is the additional subsidy of 7 1|2 lakhs that has been provided for in the budget for the next year to meet the estimated loss on the Suburban Schemes. As Honourable Members are aware, notifications have been largely withdrawn and the activities of the Department have been curtailed as far as it was possible to do so. It is of course extremely difficult to make any reliable estimate of the loss. The Department has put down what it considers a liquidation value. This loss, amounting to 111 lakhs, is proposed to be covered by the subsidy of 7 1|2 lakhs from general revenues to meet both interest and sinking fund charges on a 60 years' basis.

The total outstanding debt is 24.87 crores. This includes 12.42 crores on account of the Development Department, the total interest and sinking fund charges on which will amount to 86 lakhs. Of this sum, 27 1|2 lakhs will come from the general revenues as a subsidy for the estimated loss of 3 crores on the Back Bay

and a loss of 111 lakhs on the Suburban Schemes. The rest will be met, as before, from borrowings. The accumulation of the Sinking fund for Bombay Development loan, proceeds of which were shared by the three Local Bodies in Bombay, stands at 82.75 lakhs.

For the Sukkur Barrage, we will have borrowed up to the end of next year 631 lakhs.

On other irrigation, our expenditure will amount to 221 lakhs. We have to repay this sum by equated payments of principal and interest on a 60 year basis. The necessary provision has been made in the current as well as next year.

Under 'Other Purposes' Civil Works, Public Health, Forests, etc., there is a debt of 391 lakhs. The liability contracted for these purposes is being repaid by equated payments of principal and interest in 30 years.

ADVANCES FROM GOVT. OF INDIA.

Further, we have taken advances from the Government of India on behalf of the Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Bombay Municipality, as follows:

Port Trust	2.52 crores
Improvement Trust ..	4.45 crores
Bombay Municipality	8.33 crores

These Bodies have agreed to repay their loans in 30 years.

In addition there is a pre-Reform irrigation debt of 8.91 lakhs which, however, is not to be redeemed and on which a favourable rate of interest is payable.

In the old Provincial Loan Account we will have outstanding at the end of the next year a sum of 131 lakhs. We are paying off this amount at the rate of 29 lakhs a year.

The debt repayable is less than two years' ordinary revenue. A debt of this magnitude, most of which was incurred for productive purposes, cannot be said to be excessive.

THE ROOT OF ALL OUR DIFFICULTIES.

The situation disclosed by the budgets of the last two years cannot be said to be satisfactory. The Legislative Council, the Government and indeed the whole presidency have been at one in denouncing the Meston Settlement as being the root of all our financial difficulties. The inequity of that Settlement consists in depriving this Government of the share of its industrial revenues which it enjoyed before the Reforms, without making any provision for the standard of expenditure, which had been allowed and approved of by the Central Government who were then responsible for the finances of every province, and which was indeed necessitated here by the cost of living. It is obvious, therefore, that we were justified in approaching the Government of India to remedy that wrong and to give some partial relief before the whole question is considered and a fair readjustment of the sources of revenue is made.

FAILURE OF THE DEVOLUTION RULE.

The Devolution Rule, which was specially designed to compensate the industrial provinces for the disadvantages under which they laboured under the Meston Settlement, has woefully failed in its purpose. Both the Taxation Enquiry Committee and the Mudaliar Committee have recognised this fact. Indeed the effect of the working of the rule has been contrary to what was intended; and whereas this Government has failed to get any share of the income tax in every year after 1925-26 other agricultural provinces which had no similar claim have obtained fair sums of money, principally because there was scope for considerable improvements in the administration of the Income Tax Department in those Provinces. We on the other hand have been specially hit by the depression of trade and by the choice of the year 1920-21 as the datum year, a year of war prosperity, and we have also been made to pay the penalty of the efficiency of our Income Tax Department as our collections then were highest. We have made the strongest efforts possible to induce the Government of India to see our point of view and to compensate us for the failure of the Rule and all that can be said at the moment is that we must await the result with confidence relying upon the justice of our cause. That, however, does not relieve us from the liability of putting our own house in order. Indeed it entails upon us the duty of making all possible economies in every department.

It is scarcely recognised that the Finance Department is continuously applying the shears throughout the year; and judged by its unpopularity, it appears to have succeeded extraordinarily well. But in order that the pruning might be done even more effectively, it was decided to appoint a special officer to examine every department and suggest in what directions further economies were possible.

A CUT OF 7 LAKHS IN CONTINGENCIES.

In addition to the Retrenchment Officer, the services of an officer of the Accountant General's department were obtained to scrutinise expenditure on contract grants and contingencies. The officer in question, Mr. K. K. Sen, carried out an examination of a large number of offices, and as a result of his investigations a general cut in the contingencies of all departments has been ordered involving a saving of 7 lakhs per annum.

The work of the Retrenchment Officer is still going on. A detailed examination naturally requires time; and in dealing with

only be seen in the next or the following year.

The Retrenchment Officer informs me that he has carefully taken into consideration the Report of the Retrenchment Committee that was appointed by Government in 1921; and he wishes it to be made known that in his difficult work he has received the full support of all the heads of Departments for which our thanks are due to them. They may not agree with all the recommendations of the Reternchment Officer, but they have cordially helped to make his investigation as thorough as possible.

FURTHER RETRENCHMENT NOT DESIRABLE.

In 1922 the Council enforced a cut of 60 lakhs. The actual amount saved was, however, in excess of this sum; but all sorts of devices had to be resorted to in order to effect that saving. These devices consisted of stopping the travelling by superior officers, not filling up the vacancies as they arose, and so on. These of course were only temporary measures and could not possibly be continued. It cannot therefore be anticipated that a further process of retrenchment repeated so soon, would yield very striking permanent results, without impairing some very beneficial activities in the circumstances in which we are placed.

There is an impression abroad that greater and greater economy can be achieved in the matter of public expenditure. This view is contrary to fact and the experience of democracy. In every country the Victorian ideal of letting people do everything for themselves is being abandoned; and the activities of Government are expanding in directions which were not only not contemplated before but where the interference of Government was resented as objectionable. That the process of retrenchment can be carried on indefinitely, and that it is possible to put a limit on public expenditure, will, I think, be belied by the experience of every Honourable Member here who has taken part in Municipal or Local Board administration. It is belied by our experience in this Presidency which can be seen from the fact that the demands from individual members of this Council for more and bigger grants for various purposes in their constituencies, laudable as they are, show no sign of diminution.

It has often been said that the reserved departments are allowed to obtain the major part of the revenues as their share while the transferred departments are allowed to languish and starve. This statement has often been refuted: but it appears necessary to give the figures again, for the satisfaction of Honourable Members. I will compare the figures of 1921-22 with those of 1927-28, as given in statement IV of the Blue Book, pages 30-31.

The expenditure on Education has increased from 172.5 lakhs to 207.6 lakhs.

Medical has gone up from 46 lakhs to 50.3 lakhs. Public Health went down from 29.1 lakhs to 24.8 lakhs. Agriculture went down from 29.9 lakhs to 29.0 lakhs. Excise went up from 28.8 lakhs to 47.7 lakhs. Forests went down from 50.8 lakhs to 43.3 lakhs; while there was a small increase under Registration from 6.7 lakhs to 6.9 lakhs. On the other side: Land Revenue has gone up from 164.5 lakhs to 170.1. Stamps have gone down from 3.5 to 1.6 lakhs. General Administration has gone up from 122.6 lakhs to 126 and Justice has risen from 71 lakhs to 75.3 lakhs. Jails have gone down from 31.4 to 25.9.

Police shows a decrease of nearly 21 lakhs, from 192 to 171.3.

Thus while the expenditure on transferred departments has increased by over 45 lakhs, from 363.8 lakhs to 409.6 lakhs, the expenditure on reserved departments has actually gone down by 15 lakhs, from 585 lakhs to 570.3 lakhs. I have omitted from this calculation expenditure on Civil Works and Irrigation, as a good deal of expenditure on both these heads is being met from loan funds.

It should further be remembered that the year 1921-22 was the year of our highest expenditure; whereas if the accounts of 1920-21 were taken, as shown in Statement II of the Blue Book, pages 26-27, the comparison will be even more favourable.

We have the assurance of the special officer, appointed to examine the expenditure on contingencies, that the greatest economy prevails in the Jail Department. The tendency in all countries is towards measures for improving the morale of prisoners, and this cannot be done without money.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In the Police considerable economies have been effected by a large reduction in the numbers of the force. The closing down of Police stations has led to many complaints of which members of this House are fully aware. The reduction of the force in Sind was so great that we have been compelled to face an increase as soon as possible without any thought of further economy. The policy with regard to police is frankly based on the good sense and general law-abiding instincts of the people of this Presidency; and should it prove to be mistaken in this respect, the situation may well be serious. In spite of previous reductions and retrenchments we have ordered a further reduction of 500 in the District Police Force.

So far as the City Police is concerned, no one will venture to defend the view that the City Police is excessive. The Retrenchment Committee stated:

"We have no reductions to propose in

Town, as the evidence, which we are inclined to accept, makes out a case for strengthening the force."

I may add that we have received a communication from the Government of India in which they state that our City Police is in defect as compared with the force at Calcutta. They observe:

"The population of the City of Bombay is 1,179,914 while that of the Calcutta City Police District is 1,077,264. The strength of the Bombay Police, however, is 3,827 as against 5,271 in Calcutta. The important crime statistics of the two cities for the year under review (1925) are as follows:—

Bombay:—Thefts 5,444, Burglaries 1,700 Robberies 177, Murders 62.

Calcutta:—Thefts 4,286, Burglaries 778, Robberies 53, Murders 8.

The relative strength of the Police force in the two cities appear to the Government of India to be fairly reflected in the crime figures for the year under review, and they consider that these figures may be of interest to the Governor in Council."

TRIBUTE TO MR. KELLY.

The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Kelly, has earned the well deserved encomiums of of the people and it is only fair to make one acknowledgment to him and to the officers under him for the excellent work they do with the limited funds that we are able to place at their disposal.

In the Judicial Department economies might be effected by the amalgamation of courts; but it cannot be regarded as a measure of progress if it is made more and more inconvenient to the people to obtain justice.

FAMINE FUND.

The Public Accounts Committee at their meeting in August last recommended that the annual assignment made to the Famine Fund should be reduced. In conformity with that resolution we have already approached the Government of India to release us from the liability, under Devolution Rules, of making the full provision of 63.60 lakhs and to allow a reduction therefrom of 30 lakhs. Twenty lakhs of irrigation expenditure will in the next year be met from the Famine Fund. A permanent relief of 30 lakhs can by this means be expected. The deficit is none-the-less large. This year we do not propose to ask the Council to make up that amount, which is somewhat less than our contribution to the Government of India, in view of our contention of the unfairness of the Meston Settlement and of the Devolution Rule.

Mr. President, it is desirable to examine one criticism that is frequently made and which at the first sight seems to be justified. It is argued that the revenue and expenditure per head in Bombay is the highest as compared to other Provinces. This is certainly true. In the last account year of 1924-25 the 'per capita' revenue, Provincial Government Budgets only, in the major provinces was as under:

Bombay Rs. 7.4, Madras Rs. 3.8.

Bengal Rs. 2.2; United Provinces Rs. 2.7; Punjab Rs. 5.6.

From the above figures critics argue that it follows of necessity that the administration of Bombay is extravagant. A detailed examination will show that this conclusion cannot be arrived at.

In the first place we have the example of the Punjab. That province spends more than twice as much as Bengal and United Provinces although its population is less than one-half of Madras, Bengal or United Provinces, and its area is a little smaller (only 7 per cent. less) than that of the United Provinces. It would follow that if the charge applies at all it applies in equal measure to the Punjab. That another province may be equally expensive in its administration is of course no justification for us; but I suggest to the House that revenue or expenditure per head of population is no sure test, or indeed the only test, of the parsimony or extravagance of administration. The instance of the Punjab clearly shows the necessity of taking into consideration other circumstances, besides population, which I shall now proceed to examine.

NOVEL JUSTIFICATION OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

The principal cause of the high 'per capita' taxation is the large area administered and the comparative sparseness of the population. The number of square miles per million of population in the major provinces is as under:—

Bombay 6,400; Madras 3,400; Bengal 1,600; United Provinces 2,300; Punjab 4,800.

BOMBAY'S ONE NATURAL DEFECT.

It will be seen from the above that Bombay suffers from one natural defect which may be stated as either too much area or too low a density of population; and this fact makes inevitable the employment of a larger number of officers per unit of population than would otherwise be the case; whereas the unit of administration has to be determined not merely by reference to population but also by reference to area. In fact in some cases area plays a more important part than population. A school, a dispensary or a police thana can only serve a specified area.

The next important factor is the high incidence of salaries on account of the cost of living.

With regard to the Imperial and Provincial Services the salaries are almost exactly the same in all provinces, except with regard to special compensatory allowances in particular cities where the cost of living is exceptionally high. The Imperial scales of pay are all on a uniform basis.

In regard to the Provincial Services also, the salaries are almost exactly similar to the three major provinces, Bombay, Bengal, and Madras. For example, the Mukhtiarkars and Mamlatdars in Bombay are in the grade of 200-15|2-260 with a selection of grade of Rs. 275-15-350. The Tahsildars in Madras are in the grade of 200-10-300 while in Bengal they rise from 150 to 400. Deputy Collectors in Bombay are in the grade of 300 to 650, and Rs. 700 to 850 with a selection grade of Rs. 1,000 to 1,200. In Madras the grade of Deputy Collectors is from Rs. 300 to 850 with a selection grade of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200. Bengal has also a similar grade of from Rs. 250 to about Rs. 1,000. To take another important branch of the Provincial Service, that of sub judges, in Bombay they

850 with a selection grade similar to that of Deputy Collectors. In Madras they have the grade of Rs. 300-40-500-50-850 with a selection grade like ours of Rs. 1,000-1,200. Exactly the same grade exists in Bengal. The grades in other Provincial Services are also similar with pays ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 750. From the above examples it will be seen that we do not pay an officer of the Provincial Service more than in other Provinces; but, as I have already explained, the number of officers to be employed is determined largely by the area and geography of the country.

In the case of subordinate officials and menials our standard of pay is, however, higher than in other provinces, and is necessitated by the higher cost of living. I am not sure whether Honourable Members will think that a higher cost of living is at all a measure of progress. Although the difference is more marked as compared with other povinces, Honourable Members with their jealous regard for the low paid establishments have demanded in various resolutions, that it be raised still more. For example, our scale of pay for clerks and peons in Bombay City is higher than either in Madras or Calcutta. We have to pay more to Primary Teachers. Our trained teachers get fom Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month. In Madras they are paid from Rs. 20 to Rs 50 per month. In Bengal there are practically no Government schools. In the aided schools the teachers are paid from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 per month. Then again, the lower revenue officer, the Talati, in Bombay gets a salary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. In Madras the maximum is Rs. 25. Constables are another big class. The City police in Bombay get Rs. 30 to Rs. 36. In Bengal they get less than Rs. 23 and in Madras between Rs. 22 and Rs. 30. In the District Force constables in Bombay get Rs. 20 to Rs. 24, as compared with Rs. 17 to Rs. 22 in Madras and Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 in Bengal.

Mr. President, the above typical examples will show that if any discrimination exists it is in the pay of subordinate and menial services; and here Bombay must pay the price of being a more urbanised and industrialised province than any in India.

COMPARISON WITH ENGLAND.

The presence of Industries and general conditions of urbanisation leading to greater cost of administration is a common phenomenon in the world. Salaries of Government servants in England are higher than in France and higher in the United States of America than in England. The House has already been informed on previous occasions that the major portion of the increase of salaries is in the case of subordinate services. At the time these increases were given the effects of the war were still felt and they were then stated to be temporary and liable to reduction. It is for the Council and the staunch advocates of retrenchment to say whether there is a fruitful field for saving in this direction.

MORE AND BETTER SERVICE.

A third factor might also be operating though the standard of measurement in this case is very vague. It is true that we spend more on administration than in other provinces, but I think it is admitted that we give more and better services. Our Educational staff in primary schools is said to be better qualified and trained than that of Madras or Bengal. I will show later what we have been doing in regard to communications. Of course, the point requires much more elaborate examination, but the possibility of this cause should not be overlooked altogether.

Moreover, in other Provinces the local bodies undertake many services and finance them from local revenues whereas in Bombay those services are undertaken by Government or mainly financed by them.

The extent to which Local Bodies depend in this Province on the assistance of Government is not sufficiently realised. We have collected some figures for the year 1924-25 for the four major provinces, and they will be found striking by the House.

In Bombay out of a total expenditure of 154 lakhs by all District Local Boards, Government contributed no less than 101 lakhs, or 66 per cent.

In Madras out of a total expenditure of 294 lakhs Government contribution amounted to 88 lakhs, or 30 per cent.

In Bengal Government contributed 29 lakhs out of a total expenditure of 122 lakhs, or 24 per cent.

In United Provinces out of 178 lakhs, Government gave 75 lakhs, or 42 per cent.

To the above may be added the grants we give to District Municipalities which amount to:—

Bombay	26 lakhs
Madras	16 lakhs
Bengal	8 lakhs
United Provinces	8 lakhs

(From the above I have excluded the grants to City Municipalities owing to special circumstances and the agreements with those bodies.)

It will be seen from the above figures that the assistance given by this Government to Local Bodies is very substantial, over 1 1|4 crores of rupees per annum; and that therefore the charge made against this Government that the local bodies in this presidency are not pulling their weight to the same extent as in other province becomes difficult of refutation.

If the incidence of revenue is to be compared in the various provinces, the provincial as well as local revenue must be considered together; or where Provincial expenditure is under examination, it should be given credit for the subventions which it gives to local bodies

Finally, no better illustration can be found of these considerations than in the cost of administration in the Municipal areas of this Presidency. I am giving below the expenditure per head of the district municipalities in the major provinces, excluding the Capital cities. The figures for the Punjab are, I regret, not available. The figures are exclusive of grants from Government, and represent expenditure met solely from local taxation.

The following shows the expenditure of District Municipalities "per capita" (excluding Government contribution) in each Province::

	Rs.
Bombay	4.2
Bengal	3.2
United Provinces	4.5

These figures prove the necessity for higher cost of administration in this presidency. The expenditure in these areas is controlled by almost wholly elected municipal councillors, and will bear out the argument given above more conclusively than any words of mine.

Moreover allowance has to be made for the fact that in municipal areas at any rate the important consideration of extensive area and sparseness of population does not apply; and yet it is significant that the comparison of their expenditure with other provinces is much the same as that of this Government.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT.

The question of communications, the amount of money spent on roads and the desirability of a concerted policy in order to make roads suitable to and promote motor transport, has recently been brought into prominence both in the Councils and among the general public; and the House may desire to know what this Government has done and how the question is being dealt with in other Provinces.

Honourable Members representing rural districts are fully aware of the vast strides which motor transport, particularly catering for passenger traffic, has made in the districts in recent years.

Omnibus services are starting wherever possible; and when, as will no doubt be the case, goods and agricultural produce are also transported in similar measure, the importance to agriculture, industries and commerce of a proper system of road communication cannot be overestimated. It is desirable, therefore, that the control of this development should be systematised under some definite policy.

This question has attracted in almost all provinces.

Here in this presidency, under the skilful guidance of the Honourable Minister, we have not been behindhand. A strong Board under the presidentship of the Honourable Minister himself and consisting of official and non-official representatives of the districts and of the motor and petroleum trades has already been constituted. It is collecting statistics as to the nature of traffic, heavy and light, carried in lorries or motor cars, and bullock carts or tongas, etc. Divisional Committees have been formed working under the Road Board. The case of Sind will require special consideration. Owing to the nature of the soil the work and maintenance of roads in that province is both difficult and costly; and with the general development that is bound to follow on the completion of the great works at Sukkur, roads will no doubt be a necessity. It is proposed to appoint a special Engineer to examine the question with reference to the peculiar conditions of Sind, and to devise a method of financing a programme of new roads.

There is also a proposal to constitute a Central Road Board for the whole country, including Indian States, on which this presidency and all other presidencies will be represented. The powers and functions of such a Board will require careful consideration.

Honourable Members will notice that there is a provision in the budget of five lakhs of rupees which will be expended in consultation with the Road Board. This sum may not seem too large; but it is all that our attenuated resources can afford until the Central Government is in a position to release a portion of the motor and petrol taxation to be shared in or utilised by the Provinces.

SEPARATING ACCOUNTS FROM AUDIT.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee in paragraph 116 of their report stated that the advance towards autonomy depended upon the separation of provincial balances from the balances of the Government of India, and recommended that such administrative steps as are necessary to pave the way for provincial autonomy should be taken such as the separation of accounts from audit and the separation of provincial accounts from those of the central government.

This system of separating accounts from audit has been in operation in the United Provinces and we are informed that it has been working successfully in that province. We propose to watch that experiment with interest; and on its results being known to us, after the accounts of the full year are complete in April, we intend to investigate that experiment, and, if satisfied, to approach the Government of India to try that experiment ourselves.

Sir, the life of this Council will have special significance in view of the Statutory Commission. Every Honourable Member who has sought entrance into the portals of this Assembly is, I am certain, fired with the ambition of bringing to bear on every subject his knowledge, his experience, his political convictions and the wishes of his constituency. Government will welcome every such contribution to this common storehouse where we, no less than non-officials, are working sincerely for the public weal. In the troublous period that we have happily left behind us confusion of ideas and conflict of policies was inevitable. Let our constructive work be now informed by the simple but time-honoured principle of deciding each question on its merits so that at the end of our labours we may leave the lot of the people committed to our care a little happier, the realisation of representative Government a stage nearer and await with confidence the findings of the Commission.

With these remarks I present the Budget to the House.

FINANCE SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

The following Introductory Note prepared by Mr. G. Wiles, Secretary to Government,

(Continued)

ANOTHER YEAR OF HEAVY DEFICIT

(Continued from previous page.)

Finance Department, sums up the main features of Bombay's bankruptcy budget introduced by the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta in the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday:—

In last year's Blue Book I gave a detailed review of the Provincial finances. It is unnecessary to repeat it, and I will comment very briefly on the main features of the year. For comparison I will give below two statements A and B, which were shown in my statement last year, and bring them up-to-date.

STATEMENT A.

Revenue and Expenditure (Excluding Debt Heads and Development.)

(In Lakhs of Rupees).

	1925-26	1926-27 Revised.	1927-28 Budget.
Ordinary revenue	14,00	14,24	14,03
Ordinary expenditure	13,97	15,12	14,69
deficit	Plus 3	—88	—66
Extraordinary receipts (net)	6	13	16
Ordinary surplus plus or Actual surplus plus or			
Ordinary Surplus plus or deficit	Plus 9	—75	—50

Note:—Interest received from the three local bodies for transmission to the Government of India has not been included in these figures.

The provincial contribution is included in the ordinary expenditure and not deducted from the ordinary revenue.

STATEMENT B.

Final Balances (Including Debt Heads But Excluding Development).

(In Lakhs of Rupees).

	1925-26	1926-27 Revised.	1927-28 Budget.
Opening ordinary balance	4,92(b)	4,69(c)	2,36(d)
Revenue Surplus or deficit	Plus 9	—75	—50
	5,01	3,94	1,86
Debt Heads Surplus plus or deficit	—32	—1,58	—78
Closing balance	4,69(c)	2,36(d)	1,08(e)
Famine Fund	1,95	2,38	2,62
Grand Total of	6,64(c)	4,74(d)	3,70(e)

(d) includes 62 lakhs loan balance; (e) includes 81 lakhs loan balance; (d) includes 65 lakhs loan balance; (e) Loan balance nil.

It will be seen that the small deficit of 5 lakhs, which was anticipated in the Revised Estimates of 1925-26, has been converted into a small surplus of 9 lakhs. This improvement of 14 lakhs in the Revenue section of the accounts has been brought about by a net decrease of 34 in expenditure in spite of a net decrease of 20 in Revenue. The details are as follows:—

(a) Revenue.

Land Revenue	.. 17	Partly due to advance collections, and to increased assessments of alienated lands.
Stamps	.. 3	Chiefly under Court Fees.
Police	.. 2	Due to adjustments in connection with central departments.
Public Health	.. 2	
Civil Works	.. 1	
Stationery and Printing	.. 1	
Miscellaneous	.. 1	
Miscellaneous adjustments	.. 2	
Other heads	.. 2	
	31	
DECREASE IN EXCISE.		
On the other hand, there were decreases under:—		
Excise	.. —30	A drop in still head duty and foreign liquor receipts and postponement to 1926-27 of arrears of profit on liquor included in the budget.
Forest	.. —1	
Irrigation	.. —13	Increase in working expenses and failure of canal water in Sind.
Interest	.. —7	Partly due to transfer to Central Government of the loans to Indian States; and partly to a book transfer to Head XXXIX-A of a refund of excess interest.
Net decrease	.. —51	
	—20	

(b) Expenditure.

	Decrease.	
Forest	.. —2	
Irrigation	.. —2	
Police	.. —3	
Education	.. —9	Chiefly due to savings in the provision made for the extension of Compulsory Education.
Agriculture	.. —1	
Civil Works	.. —24	
Other Heads	.. —5	
	—46	

It may be remarked in general that stringent instructions were issued during the year to observe economy and the savings are in large measure due to these orders.

The savings were counterbalanes by—

	Increase.	
Interest	.. 1	
Reduction or avoidance of debt	.. 2	
General administration	.. 4	Increased Custom duty refunded. (a) Increase of assessment of alienated lands. (b) Arrears on account of taking over of the Bombay Suburban Division from the Dveelopment Department.
Administration of Justice	.. 1	
Other heads	.. 4	
	12	
Net decrease	—34	

In the Capital sections of the Accounts there was an improvement of 30 lakhs owing to the following reasons:—

	Lakhs.	
Decrease in capital expenditure from loan funds and balances	.. 11	(a) Savings in the provision made for loans to Municipalities, Cooperative Societies, and cultivators.
Net decrease in expenditure under the Provincial Loan and Advance Account	.. 18	(b) Credit on account of loans to Indian States.
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	.. 1	

The borrowed funds contained in our balances thus increased from 75 lakhs to 81 lakhs. The total increase in both Revenue and Capital sections amounts to 44 lakhs; and the revised estimate of our closing balance for 1925-26 of nearly 619 went up to close on 664.

At the same time the closing balance of the Development Department which was put in the Revised White Book at 28 lakhs, has been raised to 70 lakhs. The reason for the increase is to be found in the restriction of the operations of the Department owing to pending inquiries.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1926-27.

On the basis of the eight monthly figures the closing balance, which was estimated in the budget at 403, must be raised to 474, 44 lakhs of this is due, as I have explained, to the increase of 44 lakhs in the closing balance of 1925-26. The rest, viz. about 26 lakhs, is the net result of an increase of 73 lakhs in the capital section and an addition to the Revenue deficit of 47 lakhs. We budgetted in the current year for a deficit of 28 lakhs. This has now been converted into a deficit of 75 lakhs by a failure of revenues to the extent of 48 lakhs, against which we have a reduction of expenditure of 1 lakh. I give details of the main heads below:—

(c) Revenue.

	DECREASE.	
Land revenue	.. —10	The season has not fulfilled its early promise.
Excise	.. —8	Said to be the combined result of the system of simultaneous auctions and rationing.
Stamps	.. —15	The trade slump has continued; and the full effect of the revised rates has not yet been realised.
Scheduled Taxes	.. —3	The fall is due to the current year to a reduction in the volume of betting.
Irrigation	.. —3	The season in Sind has not been upto expectations.
Police	.. —2	Postponement of increased License Fees for Motor Vehicles.
Miscellaneous	.. —2	
Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments	.. —13	Our claim to be recouped for the value of buildings in political agencies handed over to the Government of India has not been admitted.
Other heads	.. —1	
	—57	
Counterbalanced by:—		
	Increase.	
Interest	.. 3	An additional payment by the Port Trust has been credited in this year owing to a change in the date of payments.
Medical	.. 2	Recovery of excess service payments.
Extraordinary receipts	.. 2	
Other heads	.. 2	
	9	
Net decrease	—48	

(d) Expenditure.

	Increase.	
Excise	.. 14	Includes the 8 lakhs asked for by Supplementary Demands for regulating the accounts; and 6 lakhs compensation to Native States.
General Administration	.. 2	Revenue Establishment of the Bombay Suburban Division.
Public Health	.. 1	
Civil Works	.. 2	
Expenditure in England, Secretary of State and High Commissioner	.. 3	Chiefly due to account adjustments on account of pensions transferred from Central to the Local Government.
Other heads	.. 2	
	24	
Counterbalanced by:—		
	Decrease.	
Land Revenue	.. —3	The provision for Kothi compensation was not utilised.
Forest	.. —1	
Interest	.. —4	Due to credit on account of Commercial undertakings.
Jails	.. —1	
Police	.. —1	
Agriculture	.. —3	On account of transfer to 41, Civil Works on account of buildings.
Miscellaneous	.. —9	Due to transfers and surrenders from the Reserve.
Other heads	.. —3	
	—25	
Net decrease	.. —1	

It will be seen that a number of these plus and minus items relate only to book transactions and cancel one another. It is possible that further reductions in expenditure will somewhat decrease the total deficit. The orders of Government restricting re-appropriations will only take effect in the last months of the year, and it is at present impossible to ascertain what savings will be obtained.

The improvement of 73 lakhs in the Capital section is explained as follows:—

Increase in famine insurance Fund	3	
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	—2	
Net decrease in expenditure under Provincial Loans and Advance Account	25	Repayment of 16 lakhs loan by Bombay Municipality; and savings in the provision for loans to Cooperative Societies and cultivators.
Decrease in expenditure from loan funds	47	Chiefly in expenditure on Lloyd Barrage.
	73	

The closing balance of the Development Department as estimated in the revised 8 monthly estimates will amount to 49 instead of the 11 estimated in the budget for reasons similar to those I have given for the year 1925-26. This is in addition to 4,74. The net result of these calculations is that our closing balance of 474 will contain 55 lakhs of borrowed including savings from the amount lent to the Barrage from balances but excluding the Development balance which is all loan. I note briefly how this balance is disposed of:—

238 will be the total sum in the Famine Insurance Fund.

55 is the saving in capital account and the remsinder.

181 lakhs is the balance available for use in the administration.

As much of it as possible will be placed in deposit with the Government of India and will earn interest. At present we have in deposit the following sums:—

1 crore for one year from 1st September 1926.

50 lakhs for six months from 1st December, 1926.

And on account of the Development Department 40 lakhs for one year from 1st August 1926.

DEFICIT OF 50 LAKHS.

Opening with the ordinary balance of 474 we estimate total revenue receipts of 15,08; and we have budgetted for a total expenditure of 15,58 under the revenue heads. Under the Capital Account there will be a further net withdrawal from our balances of 54 lakhs of borrowed money so that our closing ordinary balance will be 370 of which 262 will be in the Famine Fund. In addition to the net balance of 108 we have what I may call the potential balance of the sum loaned to the Lloyd Barrage, which may be replaced by the loan funds if the necessity arise.

The total of the demands against revenue has been reduced from 16,97 (the revised figure of the current year) to 15,58; and we expect to receive a total revenue of 15,08 as compared with the revised estimates of the current year of 15,32 the reduction being attributable to the head "Excise" under which in the current year we received considerable sums on account of the profit on liquor accruing from previous years. The reduction in demands has been distributed proportionally throughout the departments (with a few exceptions in favour of certain Transferred Departments).

The net result is a revenue deficit of 50 lakhs. It will be seen from the statement of new items that the demands of the departments have been severely cut down and only essential items admitted.

The Famine Fund—At the beginning of the new year the fund will have reached the the figure of 238 lakhs. In accordance with the expressed opinion of the Public Accounts Committee the Bombay Government have addressed the Government of India requesting that the annual contribution to the fund should be reduced from the figure of 63 lakhs to 33. Pending the arrival of the Secretary of State's orders on this application it is proposed to utilise a further 20 lakhs of the contribution in financing various irrigation works. The burden on the provincial revenues has been relieved to this extent. Meanwhile, there is ample provision in the annual assignment for the continuation of the beneficent activities to which I referred in this note last year and to meet the demands of certain distressed tracts.

THE DEVELOPMENT MOLOCH.

Development Department—The provision made last year of 20 lakhs to meet interest and sinking fund on the sum of 3 crores, which was the estimated loss on the Back Bay Scheme has been repeated. In addition a further sum of 7½ lakhs has been provided from revenues to meet interest and sinking fund charges on the estimated loss of other schemes of the Development Department. This sum has been calculated actuarily as the amount required to extinguish a debt of 111 lakhs in 60 years, and will be utilised in payment of interest charges on loans taken by the Development Department from the Government of India.

Capital Expenditure excluding Development—We intend to borrow during 1927-28 a total sum of 280 lakhs. The total loan programme amounts to 337 and the balance will be met from the savings in the current year's loan funds. Details will be found under the head "Disbursments; Capital Account not charged to Revenue." 40 lakhs will be loaned to the Bombay Municipality as the last instalment of the loan sanctioned in the last year. Excluding this and with the exception of the very urgent works shown in the statement of new items, the entire sum is for works already in progress.

The only charges in the system of presenting the budget to which I have to draw attention are:—

(1) The statement of new items sanctioned from savings during the year. There are no longer, strictly speaking "new items" in respect of the budget for 1927-28, but have been included in this Blue Book in order to bring them prominently to the notice of the Legislative Council.

(ii) In accordance with the recommendations of the Conference of Financial Representatives held at Delhi in 1925, a single grant will be asked for for expenditure in England, including the outlay of both the Secretary of State and High Commissioner, Reserved and Transferred subjects. It is understood that this procedure has now been adopted by all Local Governments for reasons of practical convenience.

CALCUTTA HONOURS COMMUNIST M. P.

SAK'S GLOWING TRIBUTE TH C. R. DAS.

MESSAGE TO INDIAN CORPORATION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

The Town Hall was beautifully illuminated and amidst cheers the Mayor garlanded the Communist M.P., who in his turn garlanded the Mayor of Calcutta. None of the European Councillors attended the function. On the termination of the speech by Mr. Saklatwala, the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, in offering the distinguished guest the thanks of the city, observed tha he could not say that he had become a communist, but "certainly, he said, "I will not view a Communist with that antagonism and suspicion which I entertained before I listened to Mr. Saklatwala." The audience maddeningly cheered the Mayor for this announcement. The Mayor, concluding said they would try their best to introduce measures advocated by Mr. Saklatwala without a wholesale change in the system of administration. The Corporation could not do what was desired of them as under the Acts they had limited power and opportunity.

"SAK'S REPLY.

"You have proved to the world that you are not such stupid, unintelligent citizens who swallow everything that the Imperial Press and imperial statesmen are saying against Communists, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for giving me this opportunity to come to your midst and let you see for yourselves what a Communist is like. My message to the corporations of India through this corporation, which alone has an Indian Mayor, the premier Corporation which had for its first Mayor that never forgettable personality, Mr. C. R. Das, the Corporation which is associated and will ever remain associated in history with the name of that illustrious citizen the like of whom all England will never produce that illustrious man, a personal friend, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. My message to all India Corporations through Mr. Mayor, is my feeling of heartfelt congratulations and admiration for the citizens of Calcutta, who have not fallen into the trap of boycotting Communists, but have adopted a fair minded principle of welcoming them. Doing this you have defied the studious intrigues of the spostles of Imperialism who are trying to raise false bogies By this act you are not only serving the people of the city but you are doing benefit to those poverty stricken, enslaved men and women of Great Britain, both of whom are about to be crushed by that imperial Britain," thus concluded Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., in replying to the civic address presented him this evening at the Town Hall.

Mr. Saklatwala spoke for an hour and a half and challenged the whole world to produce a man like Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. "Let England," he said, "through its imperialist statesmen do injustice to you, but I know England and I know Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, and I say England will never produce a better citizen than our illustrious friend, Subash Bose." —Free Press.

BE LOYAL TO UNION.

"SAK'S" ADVICE TO WORKERS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Mr. Saklatvala has issued the following message to the railway workers, Kharagpur:—I came to see and to talk to you personally at Kharagpur, but as I find all meetings are prohibited in this area I had to content myself by seeing a young committee who are doing excellent work for you all and for the strikers in particular. My appeal to you all is: Be loyal to your Union. You have to act in a constitutional manner in and towards your Union just as much as towards your employers and the Government and the only constitutional conduct for all Trade Union Workers is to carry out the strike once decided upon and to give it up only by a proper decision of the majority of your members. Your Managing Director's notice of the 13th instant practically locks you out of your work if you do no surrender individually. But individuals should not act in such an unconstitutional manner having once joined the Union. Your case is certainly a just one. Why sould you not have security of your service as no Barn Saheb in your company would do his work without such security. You are also entitled to most courteous treatment during your work. As for your wages of even Rs. 50 a month will not do credit to your British rulers. Some of you are asked by your company to live on Rs. 9 or Rs. 11 o rRs. 15 per month. In England not a single man or woman railway worker or clerk will be found to work on such wages even every week and to-day there are thousands of British railway workers who earn such wages every day. All the good British citizens and all the true friends of the British Government should be ashamed of the lower wages in any part of the British Empire. Lower wages always mean starvation and higher death rate of the children of the workers. As in Great Britain here too the railway workers, the engine drivers and all the clerks must now learn to organise together and tostick to one another in trouble. With my kindest thoughts to you, your wives and children believe me your own brother in trouble.—A. P.

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You cannot avoid the evil consequences of Constipation, for as soon as your bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned. Purgative salts may give temporary relief, but to permanently overcome the trouble there is nothing better than Little Laxaliver Pills, which can be obtained from chemists at 14 annas per box. Little Laxaliver Pills give instant relief, yet they never gripe or cause pain.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALL TO LABOUR MEMBERS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

At a meeting of the Bengal Trade Union Federation resolutions were passed requesting Labour members in the Bengal Legislative Council to move an adjournment motion on the Kharagpur Strike and the serious situation that has arisen as a result of the interference of the Auxiliary Force and the firing on the peaceful strikers, congratulating Bengal Nagpur Indian Labour Union in vindicating the rights of the employees of the Bengal Nagpur Railway and asking them to arrive at an honourable settlement on the basis of an impartial enquiry, and urging upon the Sir Charles Innes, the Commerce Member in the Government of India, to bring pressure on the authorities of the Bengal Nagpur Railway to agree to the appointment of a committee of the representatives off the Railway Administration and the Labour Union, the Government of India and the Legislative Assembly with a neutral chairman to enquire into the grievances of the men and suggest remedies for the same.—Free Press.

BEARDED PARSONS.

VICAR PROTESTS AGAINST WHISKERS OF "LOYAL CHURCH CLERGY."

"Fireguards, beavers and side-whiskers" worn by clergymen of the Church of England are condemned by the Rev. F. Melville, vicar of Exhall, near Nuneaton, in his parochial letter for February.

Referring to the photograph which was published of clergymen who recently presented to the Archbishop a protest against Prayer Book reform, Mr. Melville writes:—

"The clergy generally do not claim to be handsome men, but it is a little unfair when a body of men, without due selection, pose for their photographs in presenting appeals against Church reform.

"The cruellest cut of all consisted in their description, 'Loyal Church Clergy.' Bald heads we cannot help, but fireguards, beavers and even side-whiskers—well, they are not ornate, though they may tend to emphasise the Protestant character of the wearers."

On the 14th inst. Col. Mosse, Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States, performed the opening ceremony of the Morvi Mercantile Bank.

A gathering of officers and staff of the Ahmedabad Cotton Mills was held in the mill compound lately to present an address with a beautiful silver casket to their manager Mr. P. C. Lentin on the eve of his departure to join the Maneckji Petit Mills in Bombay. The agent of the Ahmedabad Cotton Mill was present on the occasion.

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Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how it will revitalize you, how it will overcome that debility and listlessness, how it will give you sound sleep at night and healthy energy in the day.

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MALE CHILD IS CERTAIN

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THE WOES OF THE ORIYAS.

VICTIMS TO EXECUTIVE FIATS.

PLEA TO CONSTITUTE ORISSA INTO A SEPARATE PROVINCE.

The following is taken from the annual Report of the Gandhi Sevashram in Champapurhat in Orissa, which gives a graphic description of the political and geographical medley which the province of Orissa has come to suffer under the new dispensation of the British Government.

A CHAOTIC STATE.

The present political Orissa is at a disadvantage in this respect. Though Orissa is understood as a geographical expression to outsiders or vaguely known as a backward part of Bengal somehow conneeted with Calcutta, historically she is a distinct province and is constituted so under the Congress. The Oriyas are a distinct race and speak the Oriya language. Her past history is as glorious as that of any other province. Her contribution towards the Indian art, culture and civilization is remarkable.

But the present wretched condition of Orissa beggars a description. The British occupied her gradually and in parts since 1803; consequently she now lies under four different provinces namely—the Central Province, Behar and Orissa, Bengal and Madras. In each of these provinces the Oriyas are in a minority, therefore everywhere her political and economic interests suffer palpably. The Oriyas in some parts have forgotten even their mother tongue, and adopted manners of the people amidst whom they live, move and have their being and they may be said to have been virtually lost to Orissa proper. The part that has been included since 1912 in the province of Behar fares no better. There are twenty-six petty native states under one Political Agent. The condition in these states is the worst conceivable. The people of British Orissa have now no social or political relation with the people of these states. No body can with impunity raise any voice against anything done there however grave or serious it may be. There is no political or social life in these states. The political and social workers from outside are prohibited from entering into any of these states. Hence the condition there can be better imagined than described. Practically those states are shut by an impenetrable barrier from the rest of Orissa.

HIGH COST OF EDUCATION.

The portion of Orissa directly under British administration and called Mogulbandi does not fare well. It comprises four districts namely—Puri, Cuttack, Balasore and Sambalpur and a non-regulated district Angul. In these districts we find that in every sphere of life (e.g. profession, business, trade and land-holding) the non-Oriyas predominate every where. The spread of education is very little. There is only one College in the whole of Orissa to satisfy the aspirations of these five districts. Moreover this system of imparting education has been made so costly that the door of education is practically closed to the Oriyas who are proverbially poor and backward. There is no trade or commerce worth the name in the hands of the Oriyas. The little business that one can find in Orissa is commanded by outside capital and outside capitalists, and the profit goes to the absentee capitalists residing outside Orissa. The Oryas derive no benefit out of it.

CURSE OF ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM.

There are 'many big and small landlords.' Most of them are 'outsiders' and they live in outside. The Zemindaries were purchased by outsiders when at the British advent to Orissa, this Zemindaries were knocked down to bidders for arrears of revenues in the far away Calcutta. These absentee landlords are concerned merely in the collection of revenues from the people and are socially estranged from them. They spend most of their income outside Orissa. These Zemindaries are managed by strangers sent by these absentees who generally care nothing for social, economical and educational uplift of the people.

In 1921 the great N.C.O. movement in fused life into the Oriyas but now one would find no sign of it here. The province has now become a land of chronic famine, Malaria and annual devastation by floods. It has become a land of coolies. The life in the villages has become unbearable. Most of the people do not know what is a hearty meal. The labour migration has made the lives in the vilages very miserable and complicated. It has made efficient cultivation of lands very difficult as the able-bodied persons go abroad as coolies. It has destroyed the simple and innocent life in the villages. It has destroyed the moral life and ruined the physical strength. These are the things that have made the present life in Orissa so miserable.

CRUSHING TAXATION.

Orissa is purely an agricultural country. The Railway embankment and the canal system have altogether now ruined the agriculturists of Orissa. The irrigation system is undoubtedly a blessing but it has proved to be a curse to the people of Orissa. The canal was of course opened with bona-fide motive and with good intention. But it is now a well-known fact that the Government does not even get interest of the capital invested in opening the canals for irrigation purpose. So they have increased the water taxes from annas eight to rupees three and annas eight per acre. The peasant of Orissa does not know improved methods of agriculture, so they get no profit at all from the cultivation after paying land revenue and the water tax in this time when the labour has become so dear.

Besides, the canal and Ry. embankments the natural flow of water has been obstructed. Hence though a limited area is thus protected from flood and drought a much greater area has become liable to annual devastation by flood.

REDUCED TO UTTER DESTITUTION.

The whole Puri Sadar sub-division the Cuttack Sadar sub-division except the protected area and the half of the Jaipur sub-division and three-fourths of the Kendrapara sub-division have been altogether ruined owing to this annual devastation caused by the floods of the rivers. Hundreds of thousands of families, who were once very thriving and well-to-do have now become absolutely destitute. Moreover the temporary settlement system pursued by Government in Orissa is no way less responsible in reducing the peasantry of Orissa to pauperism. Even now when the people are passing through a crisis in consequence of recent flood, enhancement of rent settlement operations are going on.

CIVILIANS AND STUDY OF PERSIAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nothing has pleased me more than to read in the "Chronicle" of the 14th instant the lecture of Mr. Rothfeld who discoursed on the life and works of Omar Khayyam, the great Persian poet and scholar, at the Byculla branch of Y. M. C. A. on Friday night the 11th instant. Mr. Rothfeld, being one of those prominent Civilians who gained popularity in this country, is not unknown to the people of our Presidency.

Apart from his obliging nature which he has evinced during the tenure of his office as Collector of Surat and Broach to ameliorate the condition of backward Mahomedans, his unique services in the field of Persian literature, for the culture and development of which he has been straining every nerve uptil now, will never be forgotten by the Persian-knowing world. It is no language of exaggeration if I affirm that our Bombay presidency boasts of having three European Civilians, i.e., Dr. John Pollen, Mr. C. N. Seddon and Mr. Otto Rothfeld whose scholarly attainments in Persian know no bounds. The last named gentleman stands unparalleled as much from the view-point of his erudition in Persian as from the stand-point of his gracious nature by which thousands of people in the midst of whom he worked have immensely profitted. Most particularly our Mahomedan and Zoroastrian brethren owe him a deep debt of gratitude for what he has done for them in the shape of English translations of several difficult Persian works of which the translation of Omar Khayyam stands pre-eminent.

Sir, Persian language, as you and your learned readers know full well, is not wanting in text-books and standard authors, Persia having produced eminent historians, philosophers and poets like Omar Khayyam, Firdosi, Hafez and Saadi who undoubtedly compare with English poets like Milton and Shakespeare. But, sorry to state, both the communities rest satisfied with what meagre knowledge in Persion they acquire in public schools and colleges and then commit it to the limbo of oblivion after their English education is over. They are, therefore, requested to emulate the noble example of Mr. Rothfeld and other European Persian scholars.—Yours etc.,

ABDULRAHMAN GULAMRASOOL,
Munshi.

Rander,
Feb. 16.

PROHIBITION IN MADRAS.

CORPORATION DISALLOWS TODDY TAPPING.

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

At a meeting held last week, the Corporation of Madras refused to let cocoanut and palmyra trees for toody tapping. These trees were fetching annually nearly Rs. 20,000 when leased out for toddy tapping. Free Press.

BABY IN CELLAR FOR 16 YEARS.

AGE NOW 20 BUT WILL ALWAYS BE CHILD.

After four years of observation and treatment, Memphis physicians have come to the conclusion that Mary Alexia, now aged 20, will always be a 25-pound baby, helpless and her mind a blank because of her first 16 years spent alone in a dark Mississippi cellar, says a British United Press message to the "Sunday Chronicle."

Had she received treatment years ago, the physicians said Mary probably would have developed into a useful member of society. Instead, soon after she was born, her parents placed her in the cellar beneath their home, fearing, they later admitted, the ridicule of their neighbours over the deformed infant.

CELLAR PRISON.

The parents, who are farmers in Northern Mississippi, kept Mary in the cellar for 16 years. During the entire period the child never saw the light of day.

Four years ago, plumbers digging near the cellar, found Mary—sixteen years old, three feet tall, and weighing approximately 25 pounds. She babbled and blinked in the light. Her eyes were glassy. Neighbours sent her to Memphis for hospital treatment.

HER MORNING BATH.

She is treated as a baby. She swallows soft cereals and milk, but according to attendant nurses, she tastes nothing. Her hair has been bobbed and is combed daily. An alcohol bath is given her every morning.

Doctors declare that if she remains in her present excellent physical condition, she will live at least 20 years more, but that at the end of that time she will still be Mary Alexia, the "cellar baby."

SAD PLIGHT OF BOMBAY DHOBIES.

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL STRINGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.

With reference to the hard-ships of the Dhobies of Bombay, Mr. Jhabvalla met the Municipal officer-in-charge. Mr. Jhabvalla states that the Municipality have been unable to satisfy the needs of the men and the reason advanced by them is want of financial facilities, refused to be accorded by the Municipality.

Continuing further Mr. Jhabvalla remarked that in the matter of the katchra nuisance the officer in-charge expressed his inability to do any thing though he thought it his duty to recommend the question to the Roads Dept. for redress. The road needed to be constructed on the surrounding compound would take some time as the Municipality had to spare money for it. Referring to the necessity of giving some protective measures against thefts committed the officer promised to put up eight lights at once yet he pleaded financial stringency in the matter of putting up doors to the hollows leading in to the Ghats. As for lights too the engineer had to be moved and so he did not know how long it would take.

But as for the greatest complaint viz., the filling of the plot the officer expressed utter helplessness as he thought the amount of dry filling would do any good and it would be nearly a lakh of rupees necessary to adjust the plot so as to free the suffering Dhobies from the grip of malaria brought about by their having to drench themselves into mud. Even here the question of financial difficulty was advanced. The smoke nuisance was promised to be stopped almost immeditely. But the carrying out of these promises depends on the decision of the Corporation.

The union of the men is daily adding to its strength fortified with strong funds as well.

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